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DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTARY CONTINUES ON SALT II ACCORD

'Blackmailing, Interference' by West

LD021108 Prague CTK in English 0848 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--All peaceloving mankind welcomes the forthcoming Soviet-American summit and the signing of SALT II. The Czechoslovak people also welcome it most sincerely says the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO today.

The people of Czechoslovakia realize that the talks will be of great importance for the strengthening of security and peace in the world. They fully support the Soviet view that to ensure detente it is necessary to reduce arms production and the stockpiling of weapons, especially nuclear ones, the paper says and continues:

The past seven years during which the SALT talks have been in progress have been marked by many a dramatic moment in Soviet-American relations caused by the deeds and approaches of the American Government, especially that of President Carter. If the talks have been brought to a successful end, this is due to the fact that the Soviet Union pursued consistently high-principled stands combined with flexibility.

This is why the West failed in its attempts to damage the interests of the Soviet Union and its allies, to use the talks for blackmailing and interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. It failed because the Soviet Union, true to its international obligations, which proceeded consistently from class positions of the interests of world socialism.

If finally those circles in the United States which in the course of the talks never ceased gambling at last came to the conclusion that the treaty must be signed it signifies an important success of the Soviet foreign policy.

SALT II has 'Limited Character'

AU021600 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 2 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/6/1979--Public opinion took great interest in the agreement on principle between the Soviet Union and the USA regarding the signing of another accord on strategic arms limitation, SCIENTEIA of June 2 points out.

In its usual section devoted to the previous month's home and international events, the Bucharest newspaper emphasizes: Romania considers that, although this agreement has a limited character and hence the disarmament problems are not solved, the successful conclusion of SALT II would bear positively on Detente in Europe and in the world. Attaching special importance to disarmament, Romania also assesses that any step towards dismissing the nuclear peril, any measure conducive to arms limitation are decisive for stimulating the disarmament efforts, in accordance with the interests and aspirations after peace and security of all peoples.

TANJUG REPORTS VIENNA PRESS CONFERENCE ON MBFR TALKS

LD062142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 6 (TANJUG)--Representatives of the East and the West in negotiations on decreasing troops and armament in central Europe currently in progress in Vienna hope for further impulses from the pending meeting between Brezhnev and Carter. Help from the meeting of the two statesmen is expected to help direct the five-year fruitless discussions towards an agreement.

This was discussed at a press conference today by representatives of the Warsaw and NATO treaties. It was stressed that both sides maintained their contradictory stands.

The East demands that within the global limit troop and armament quotas for each country in central Europe should be set. The West refuses this. On the other hand the West claims that the East has in this part of Europe 150,000 soldiers more than the West. However, the East denies this claim as false.

CSSR DELEGATE'S REMARKS FOLLOWING 204TH MBFR SESSION

AU051505 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 79 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "Vienna Talks: Only Two of Fourteen Proposals Answered"]

[Text] The 204th plenary session of participants in the talks on reducing the strength of armed forces and armament in central Europe convened in the Vienna Hofburg on Thursday [31 May]. The session was chaired by Ambassador Ingo Oesser, head of the GDR delegation. The only participant to address the session was Ambassador Edwin Bolland, head of the British delegation.

At the press conference following the session, Czechoslovak delegate Jan Chandoga pointed to the fact that so far the NATO countries have responded to only two of the fourteen articles of the compromise proposals of the socialist countries as of 8 June 1978. He said that the countries of the Warsaw Pact demand--which is, after all, in full keeping with the spirit of the decisions on holding the Vienna talks--from the Western governments official, all-round, concrete, clear and constructive proposals to each point of the submitted proposals.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT ON DISARMAMENT RELEASED

LD060930 Budapest MTI in English 0605 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

["Hungarian Government's Stand"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI)--Following an appeal by the UN secretary-general to the member-states, the government of the Hungarian People's Republic has given details of its views and suggestions regarding a long-term general disarmament programme. The stand establishes at the outset that any comprehensive disarmament programme should be based on the widest possible concurrence of the countries. One of the important requirements should be that such a programme accurately reflect concrete tasks most mature for solution, and being so, which enjoy priority. The introductory part of the stand refers to the aim and general principles of disarmament talks. [paragraph continues]

It stresses inter alia that the ultimate goal of nations is universal and total disarmament. This aim can and should be approached gradually and through parallel negotiations covering a wide range of measures. The document underlines the close interrelation that obtains indisputably between the relaxation of international tension and the consolidation of trust among nations, and the success of efforts aimed at limiting armament and actual disarmament.

"One of the main objectives of arms limitation and disarmament is to strengthen international security, and within this, to enhance the feeling of security of each country. For this reason in the subsequent stages following disarmament, the security of no country should be impaired, and no country can have unilateral advantages at the cost of other states or groups of states," underlines the document.

While speaking about concrete measures, in harmony with the joint stands taken so far by the socialist countries the document sets out from that the gravest danger to international security and the survival of humanity is posed by nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. "The most urgent and important task, therefore, is to end the further improvement and accumulation of these weapons, hamper their spread, limit the area of their deployment, gradually reduce the existing stocks till their total destruction, and ban new types of mass destruction weapons," reads the Hungarian document addressed to the UN secretary-general.

In the context of the period following the negotiations over strategic arms limitation, the Hungarian Government would deem the expansion of the scope of the talks to cover new types of arms and to other nuclear powers as an important breakthrough. Efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament, however, can be fruitful--emphasizes the document--only if concurrently other political and international law steps are taken and measures are effected for strengthening mutual trust, if, for instance, every country renounces the application of force as well as the threat to use force in inter-state relations. "The consolidation of peace and security, and the rejection of military confrontation could be promoted in Europe, if the countries party to the Helsinki Final Act undertake through a treaty not to take the initiative in using nuclear or traditional arms against one another."

Since the major part of military expenditures in the world is spent on the maintenance of armed forces equipped with traditional arms, firm steps should be taken to limit and reduce armed forces and traditional arms. Finally the government stand points out that there is a close relation between disarmament and development. That is why it holds important that "all states, first of all the permanent members of the Security Council and other militarily major states, should reach an agreement to gradually reduce their military budgets and to evolve methods for spending a part of the savings thus reached for development purposes."

ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME DISCUSSES SOVIET PROPOSAL TO CHINA

AU060950 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

["Consistent Position"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--Under the headline "Consistent, Constructive Position", ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME editorializes today on the new concrete proposal of the Soviet Union to have negotiations with China. The newspaper underlines that this step was dictated by the USSR's deep concern over peace, security and understanding among the peoples, that it is another act of the principled, consistent and constructive foreign policy of the motherland of the Great October Revolution.

The article recalls the numerous realistic proposals made by the USSR in the last ten years with a view of preventing deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations. It also recalls the moves of the Chinese leadership, who betrayed the friendship with the socialist countries and gradually switched over to the positions of anti-Sovietism.

"True to its consistent stance towards China and expressing its good will, the Soviet Union once again stretches its hand now to reach understanding, calls for organization of a Sino-Soviet dialogue, for normalization of bilateral relations", notes ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME. "Naturally this normalization can take place only on the principles of equality, mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, bilateral non-interference and non-use of force. And there is another important point characteristic of the consistent position of the USSR--both countries must not recognize any claims on special rights or hegemony in world affairs", concludes the paper.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TSEDENBAL-LED MONGOLIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Tsedenbal Reception Address

OW070214 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 5 Jun 79 OW

[Speech by Y. Tsedenbal, head of the MPR party and state delegation, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, at a 4 June reception in Sofia given in honor of the Mongolian guests]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jun (MONTSAME)--Dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear Comrade Todorov, dear Bulgarian friends: We, the envoys of the Mongolian people, are sincerely happy and excited over our visit to you, to your beautiful country--a country of real and developed socialism. We are deeply touched by the fraternal warmth and cordial welcome accorded our delegation by party and state leaders of Bulgaria and the working people of its capital, the city of Sofia. Allow me on behalf of the Mongolian party and state delegation to express once more to the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and personally to Comrade Todor Zhivkov sincere thanks for the invitation to visit the ancient and revived country of Bulgaria and for the exceptionally warm welcome and friendly hospitality accorded to us. Allow me also to sincerely thank our dear friend Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the kind words addressed to our party and the Mongolian people.

We began our talks today in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, in an atmosphere of cordiality and deep mutual understanding which is so characteristic of Mongolian-Bulgarian mutual relations. We are firmly convinced that the results of our meetings and talks will give a new impetus to further strengthening Mongolian-Bulgarian cooperation and will serve the interests of the entire socialist community.

I would like to note with great satisfaction that Mongolian-Bulgarian relations are firmly based on the stable principles of Marxism-Leninism, grow and strengthen every year and are enriched by new forms. Our parties and people have indissoluble bonds of friendship and fraternity, keep mutual sympathies and trust, comprehensive close cooperation and unity of goals and ideals. We have every reason to state that Mongolia's and Bulgaria's belonging to the world of socialism, their common loyalty to the banner of proletarian internationalism and common love and respect for the first builder of communism--the great Soviet Union--make us the closest and most sincere friends. Implementing the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress and the 11th BCP Congress, the people of our countries march hand in hand along the road to further convergence with the fraternal CEMA-member countries and, first of all, with the Soviet Union.

We are justly proud that at the source of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples stood such prominent figures of the Bulgarian and international communist and workers movement as Vasil Kolarov and Georgi Dimitrov, heroic sons of the Bulgarian people and great internationalists, who directly participated in the noble cause of Mongolia's revolutionary renewal. The Mongolian people will forever retain in their grateful memory their bright image as a tribute to the nobility of Bulgarian revolutionaries-internationalists, as symbols of the unfading Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship.

A special place in the annals of our friendly mutual relations is occupied by your dear Comrade Zhivkov's visits to the MPR at the head of party and government delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1967 and 1973. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria signed in 1967 serves as a firm foundation for further expansion and deepening of Mongolian-Bulgarian mutual relations, which have risen to a qualitatively new stage during the past several years.

We note with feelings of deep satisfaction that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, along with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, has been rendering to our country great internationalist assistance and support, which serve as a valuable contribution to the cause of accelerating the pace of the MPR's economic development. Permit me on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the government and people of our country to express sincere gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the government and people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for their genuinely fraternal assistance and support in the MPR's socialist construction.

Dear comrades: We are sincerely glad that during 35 years of people's power the talented and industrious Bulgarian people have achieved remarkable successes which have moved Bulgaria to the ranks of the leading industrially developed states of the world. As regards the breadth and depth of the socioeconomic changes that have occurred during these 35 years, they have been years without comparison in Bulgaria's 13 centuries of history.

Today's Bulgaria is a flourishing socialist state with a multiform industry, industrialized agriculture and rapidly developing science and technology.

Pursuing a principled peace-loving policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been making a fitting contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

All of these successes and achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people are inseparably linked with the versatile and fruitful activities of the BCP and its Central Committee. They are also linked with the name and activities of the outstanding Bulgarian party and state leader, prominent figure of the international communist movement, loyal Marxist-Leninist, ardent internationalist and passionate champion of Bulgarian-Soviet and Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship, Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Allow me, dear comrades, to congratulate you wholeheartedly and warmly and through you to the fraternal Bulgarian people on the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution's victory in Bulgaria and to wish happiness and well-being to every Bulgarian family and new, great successes in building a developed socialist society and in the struggle for peace and universal security.

Allow me to propose a toast:

To socialist Bulgaria and the fraternal Bulgarian people;

To fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the BCP, between the peoples of our countries;

To the BCP and its Central Committee;

To the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

To the health of dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and close friend of the Mongolian people;

To the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; to the health of Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and other party and government leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

To the great Soviet Union--the vanguard of world social progress;

To the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, the world communist and workers movement;

To the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism; and

To your health, dear comrades.

Further on Pleven Visit

AU052108 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA)--The Mongolian party and government delegation, led by Mr Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, who is visiting Bulgaria, paid a visit to the county of Pleven today.

At the airport the high guests were cordially welcomed by heads of the city and the county, led by the first secretary of the county BCP committee, Mr Penko Gerganov, and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the county people's council, Mr Stefan Ninov.

The delegation is accompanied by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Krustyu Turchkov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, and other officials.

Thousands of Bulgarian workers enthusiastically greeted the envoys of fraternal Mongolia on the streets of Pleven.

The delegation, led by Mr Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, paid tribute to the Bulgarian heroes who perished for freedom, and laid wreaths at the common grave and the mausoleum of the Russian and Romanian soldiers who died in the liberation war.

With great interest the guests visited the "Pleven Epopee 1877" panorama commemorating the heroism of the Russian brother-liberators. In the "socialist construction" section of the county historical museum they were made familiar with the successes of the working people in the socialist construction of the county.

Mr Greganov and Mr Ninov gave an official dinner to the Mongolian party and government delegation.

6 June Friendship Rally

AU061354 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship meeting is taking place at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, as well as our party and state leaders, members of the Mongolian delegation, noted public figures, arts and science figures, and many citizens are attending the meeting.

The meeting was opened by Ganka Zlatinova, secretary of the Sofia City BCP organization. Comrade Todor Zhivkov is speaking at the moment.

Zhivkov, Tsedenbal Speeches

ID062042 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 6 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--At a rally here today in connection with the visit of the Mongolian party and state delegation headed by Mr Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, said that at their talks the two sides had outlined new trends to further Bulgarian-Mongolian relations in the sphere of economy, culture, art and education.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov spoke about the success Mongolia had achieved in her social and economic development.

He also spoke in great detail about the successes of the Bulgarian people in the building up of the socialist society.

"We are vitally interested in strengthening the positions of peace and security in the world, in the active, equitable and reciprocally beneficial cooperation with all countries on the planet," said Mr Todor Zhivkov. "Life is ever more insistently demanding from all nations, big and small alike, to take the obligation and work for detente in the world, for detente is the sole reasonable alternative in the world today".

Mentioning the regrettable existence of forces unwilling to learn a lesson from the past and unwilling to abandon their intention to reverse the march of history back to a time of "cold war," the Bulgarian party leader and head of state expressed optimism and conviction that wisdom of statesmen and realism will gain the upper hand and all nations will take the road to disarmament, lasting peace and security.

"We hope", he said, "that the proposal recently put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member-states to convene an all-European conference with the attendance also of the United States and Canada to discuss the military aspects of detente will be favourably met by the Western states".

He gave a high appraisal to the agreement the Soviet Union and the United States reached on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

"During the just concluded Bulgarian-Mongolian talks we exhaustively surveyed the situation in Southeast Asia, which unfortunately is a gloomy one." He said it is gloomy because of the aggressive actions of the Chinese leadership brandishing the banner of hegemonism and greater-Han chauvinism. This leadership entered into an overt collusion with imperialism and the world reactionary forces, turning into a grave threat for peace in the world, and into an assault force of the world reaction.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria had rendered and would keep on rendering gratuitous aid and support to the heroic peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, because she was deeply convinced in the justness of their struggle.

In his speech at the rally, he gave a high appraisal to the policy conducted by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Government aimed at the establishment of lasting peace and security in Asia.

"It is my great pleasure to inform you", he said in conclusion, "that our talks and negotiations passed off in an atmosphere of unanimity on both bilateral and international issues and on the problems pertaining to the world communist and workers' movement."

In his speech at the meeting, Mr Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal expressed his satisfaction with the favourable development of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Mongolia and their constant enrichment with new content and new forms. He said that the trends outlined at their present talks would certainly contribute to the deepening of economic integration between the two countries.

"Mongolia attaches prime importance to the strengthening of solidarity between the countries of the socialist community, to their steadily growing unity and to their coordinated efforts in the successful construction of socialism and communism, to the safeguarding of peace and security", he said.

Mr Tsendenbal went on to say that it was the active, and purposeful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, their collective efforts on the international scene and the steadily growing might of real socialism that pursued peace on earth. "And in this respect enormous is the merit of our mutual friend--the Soviet Union", he added.

"It is already an irrefutable fact", he went on, "that the present Chinese leadership are direct assistants of imperialism and reaction, that their policy is not only profoundly hostile to the cause of socialism and national liberation, but also poses the gravest threat to peace and security and this is eloquently evidenced by the actions of Beijing in regard to Southeast Asia and their criminal and rapacious aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, by their provocations staged against Laos and other Asian states".

Mr Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal said that the tragedy of the Kampuchean people who lived through the bloody atrocities of the Beijing puppets, had revealed what fate laid in store for the countries and peoples who would fall under Maoist influences.

"It is growing ever more apparent", he said, "that for all their defeats in Vietnam, the Beijing leaders have not abandoned their expansionist schemes in regard to Southeast Asia and are ready to undertake new steps and launch new military adventures to attain their hegemonic goals--to subdue Asia and the world under Chinese domination".

"To give in to the Chinese dictation, to abandon independent policy and the cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community--this is what the Chinese leaders want from Vietnam," Mr Tsendenbal went on. "A stand of dictatorial and unacceptable demands is the one assumed by the Chinese leadership at the Vietnam-China negotiations, now suspended on Chinese initiative".

Mr Tsedenbal expressed his firm conviction that any encroachments committed by the Chinese expansionists against the national independence, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Vietnam were doomed to total failure, because, he said, the countries of the socialist community and all the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world are on the side of Vietnam.

He described the refusal of the Beijing leaders to renew the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty as a fresh demonstration of their treachery to peace, democracy and socialism.

"On the other hand the consistent, constructive position of the Soviet Union on the issue was revealed once again by Mr Leonid Brezhnev on June 1 in Budapest, when he expressed the readiness of the Soviet Union to approach with positive feelings the organization of Soviet-Chinese negotiations for the normalization of relations between the two countries. And this stems from the Soviet sincere concern for peace and security in Asia and the world," said Mr Tsedenbal.

He stressed that Mongolia wished peace and security in Asia and worked for the laying of solid foundations of the security and friendly cooperation between the states on the continent.

Documents Signed

AU061843 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--The formal Bulgaro-Mongolian talks between the party and state delegations of the two countries ended here today by the signing of four documents.

The delegation leaders Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Yumjaaglyn Tsedenbal signed a joint Bulgaro-Mongolian declaration.

Besides the declaration, the following documents were signed: Programme for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Mongolia for the 1981-1985 period and the next period, an agreement between the governments of the two countries on the legal statute and the work of the Bulgarian cultural and information centre in Ulaanbaatar and an agreement between the governments of Bulgaria and Mongolia for the establishment of the joint enterprise "Mongolobolgar metal".

The new documents are to open up new vistas for further promotion of all-round cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, between the two countries and the two peoples. They reaffirmed the readiness of Bulgaria and Mongolia to actively work for the solidarity of the socialist community and to make their contributions to the safeguarding of peace and security in the world.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT AUSTRIA 11, 12 JUNE

AU051811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Willibald Pahr, Austria's minister of foreign affairs, Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official visit to Austria on 11 and 12 June this year.

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HUSAK, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR GDR VISIT

LD061442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Government, and Josef Kempny, secretary of the party's Central Committee, have left for a friendly working meeting in the GDR.

At Ruzyne Airport the highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives were seen off by members of the Presidium of CPC Central Committee: Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the party's Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee: Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svesta; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

The farewell ceremony was also attended by heads of departments of the party's Central Committee, members of the Federal Government and other officials of our political and public life. Also present was Gerhard (Wiesner), GDR charge d'affaires in Czechoslovakia.

Prague Pioneers presented bouquets of red carnations to Comrade Gustav Husak and members of his party.

STROUGAL TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO SFRY IN MID-JUNE

LD061756 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia in the middle of June at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Talks With Chnoupek

AU011250 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[CTK report: "On the Possibilities of Deepening Relations: Negotiations Between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia and Angola"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--Negotiations between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Paulo Jorge, ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Angola, began this Tuesday [29 May] in the Cernin Palace in Prague.

The two ministers discussed in detail the development of the two states' mutual relations to date and particularly the existing possibilities of further deepening them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They stated in accord that the interparty agreement between the CPCZ and the Popular Movement for Angola's Liberation (MPLA) Labor Party has become a document of basic significance in the mutual relations, and an expression of a qualitatively higher phase of the two countries' cooperation. They agreed that further significant steps had been taken for developing the two countries' cooperation in the economic trade and scientific-technical spheres. At the same time they expressed the conviction that realistic possibilities exist for a more dynamic development of these spheres. They also devoted attention to the further deepening of mutual relations in the spheres of culture, education, science and medical care.

In exchanging opinions on the situation in the world and in individual areas the two ministers stated during their afternoon meeting that all controversial questions must be solved by peaceful means and by negotiations. They spoke in favor of consistently adhering to the principles of the inviolability of borders and of the territorial integrity of all states.

They regard detente, which must be expanded to all parts of the world, as the determining trend in present international relations. One must make sure that this process becomes a lasting and irreversible one. At the same time detente in the political sphere must also be complemented by detente in the military sphere. They simultaneously affirmed the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples to use all means in the fight against colonialist and racist supremacy.

In view of the necessity to consolidate peace and security in the world, the two sides expressed concern at the activities of the reactionary forces, which are trying to halt the process of detente. That is why they spoke in favor of convening the world-wide conference on disarmament and on banning the deployment of mass destruction weapons in Africa, and also expressed support for the UN General Assembly's appeal, addressed to all states of the world, to recognize and respect the African Continent as an nuclear-free zone.

The two ministers appraised the growing role of the movement of nonaligned countries as an important factor of international peace and of the battle against imperialism and neocolonialism. On this occasion the Czechoslovak minister underscored the progressive and constructive role played by the People's Republic of Angola in this movement.

The negotiations were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and showed accord in all the questions discussed.

Communique on Visit

AU062056 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jun 79 pp 1,2 AU

["For the Further Development of the Relations Between the CSSR and Angola: Concluding Communique on the Visit of the Foreign Affairs Minister; Support for the UN General Assembly Appeal--for an Africa Without Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Prague, 3 June (CTK)--Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], left the CSSR on Sunday [3 June]. A communique was issued at the conclusion of his visit:

Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the PRA, paid an official friendship visit to the CSSR from 28 May to 3 June at the invitation of the CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

In the course of the visit the Angolan minister of foreign affairs was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, as well as by Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government. He placed a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier on Ziskov hill.

The talks between the PRA minister of foreign affairs and the CSSR minister of foreign affairs were characterized by a comradely atmosphere, by friendship, mutual confidence and understanding.

In the course of the talks the two ministers exchanged views on the present international situation and briefed each other about the development of the political and economic situation in their respective countries and about their foreign policies.

The two ministers discussed in detail the past development of mutual relations and particularly the possibilities which exist for deepening them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They jointly noted that the inter-party agreement between the CPCZ and the MPLA-Labor Party has become a document of basic importance in mutual relations as well as an expression of a qualitatively higher stage of cooperation between the two countries. The two sides attach special significance to a further development of contacts on the basis of this agreement.

The two sides agreed that further significant steps have been taken to develop the cooperation among both countries in the economic, trade and scientific-technical fields. In doing so they expressed the conviction that realistic opportunities exist for developing them in a much more dynamic manner. During the talks the two ministers also paid attention to the further development of mutual relations in the sphere of culture, education, science and the health service.

When exchanging views on the situation in individual areas of the world the two ministers came out in favor of observing the principle of the inviolability of borders and of the territorial integrity of all states. At the same time they expressed their conviction that the activity of the United Nations in the spirit of the principles and objectives of its charter constitutes an important means in the struggle for peace and security in the world. They voiced their further support for this world organization.

The two ministers reaffirmed the significance of the Helsinki CSCE Conference and of the Final Act adopted there, which is a document of basic significance in the process of international detente. They noted that lessening tension is the determinant tendency in current international relations, a tendency which must be expanded into all areas of the world, and it must be insured that the detente process becomes lasting and irreversible. They agreed that detente in the political field must be complemented by detente in the military field.

Bearing in mind the consolidation of peace and security in the world, the two ministers expressed their concern over the activities of the reactionary forces which are striving to halt the detente process. In this context they came out in favor of convening a worldwide conference on disarmament and expressed their support for the appeal of the UN General Assembly addressed to all world states to recognize and respect the African Continent as a zone without nuclear weapons. They also denounced the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction including the neutron bomb.

The two ministers devoted particular attention to the situation on the African Continent which is now undergoing a complicated though promising development. They voiced their concern about the serious danger which the existence of the South African racist regime represents for the independent African states and particularly the efforts of that regime to acquire nuclear weapons. They resolutely condemned the imperialist states which are accommodating this effort.

The two sides voiced concern over the growing aggressiveness of the imperialist and racist forces in South Africa and condemned the continuous attacks against frontline states on the part of South Africa and Rhodesia. They emphatically condemned the recent election farce in Rhodesia, regard its outcome as invalid and declared that they do not recognize any puppet government set up on its basis. In this connection they reaffirmed their full moral, political, diplomatic and material support for the armed struggle waged by the only real representative of the Zimbabwe people, their Patriotic Front. The two sides demand that all world states consistently observe all the sanctions announced by the UN Security Council against the Salisbury regime, and they are pointing out the unfortunate consequences that could result for peace and international security from the eventual recognition of the Salisbury puppet regime.

They denounced the maneuvers of the racist regime in the South African Republic aimed at a neocolonialist solution of the Namibian problem and underscored that these maneuvers conflict with the resolutions of the UN Security Council about the decolonization of Namibia and could cause serious conflicts in that region. They expressed the militant solidarity of their countries with SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They also endorsed the comprehensive intensification of the struggle against the disgraceful apartheid system, including the pushing for binding economic sanctions that would force the Pretoria regime to respect the UN resolutions.

They expressed their countries' support for the people in South Africa and the African National Congress in their struggle against racism and for the liberation of their country.

When examining the Middle East situation the two ministers resolutely denounced the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty which basically conflicts with the vital interests of the peoples in the Middle East and in the neighboring areas. They affirmed the position that a complex solution of the main problems with the participation of all interested sides including the PLO constitutes the only road to a durable and just settlement of the situation in that area. A settlement must include the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the territories occupied since 1967, the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to create a state of their own, as well as insuring the rights of all states and peoples of the region to live in peace and security.

Then analyzing the situation on the Asian continent the two sides resolutely denounced the expansionist and hegemonistic policy of the Chinese leadership, which constitutes a threat to world peace and security. They expressed support for the three-point proposal of the government of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic for overcoming the consequences of the Chinese aggression and for normalizing the contacts between the two countries.

The two ministers assessed the growing role of the movement of nonaligned countries as an important factor in the struggle for peace and against imperialism and neocolonialism. In this connection the two sides underscored the significance of the forthcoming sixth conference of the heads of states and governments of the nonaligned countries in Havana and expressed the conviction that this summit conference will help to strengthen the unity of the movement and enhance the influence of the nonaligned countries on a just and peaceful solution of international problems. The CSSR minister of foreign affairs appreciated highly the progressive and constructive role which the PRA is playing in the nonaligned countries' movement in the interest of its anti-imperialist and anticolonialist orientation as well as its active contribution to the preparation of the Havana conference.

The two ministers highly appreciated the course of the talks and regard the visit by the PRA minister of foreign affairs to the CSSR as an important contribution to deepening the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation among the people of both countries.

Paulo Jorge, PRA minister of foreign affairs, thanked the CSSR minister of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, for the warm and cordial welcome and hospitality accorded him during his visit to the CSSR.

Paulo Jorge, PRA minister of foreign affairs, invited Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official friendly visit to the PRA. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

STROUGAL MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S STOICHKOV

ID061903 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague Bulgarian Deputy Premier Grigor Stoichkov, who heads the Bulgarian delegation at the 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. They informed each other about the development of the national economies of the two countries and expressed appreciation for the all-round development of contacts between them, as well as the successful progress of the deliberations of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian committee. Both sides stressed the tasks connected with the further deepening of the coordination of the national economic plans and with the broadening of production cooperation and specialization in 1981-1985.

VASIL BILAK MEETS WITH CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU

ID060837 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 Jun 79 ID

[Text] The president of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, today received Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is visiting Cyprus. They discussed the problems of Cyprus and exchanged opinions on the further development of relations between the two countries. The president of Cyprus expressed high appreciation of Czechoslovakia's support for the struggle of the people of Cyprus for independence.

WESTERN MEDIA CAMPAIGN ON BEHALF OF DISSIDENTS CONDEMNED

ID070925 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 6 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Some mass media in the West are again fanning up a distasteful anti-Czechoslovak campaign. Their pretext is a news item, issued in Prague, that criminal proceedings have recently been instigated against a group of Czechoslovak citizens suspected of serious activity directed against the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. For some time, this organized group has been seriously trying to damage the interests of Czechoslovakia and its activity has been directed against the state system of the republic and its bodies.

Some mass media in the West are presenting the 10 members of this group as scapegoats of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia and are trying to assert that in Czechoslovakia human rights are being trampled upon. While doing this, the media count on the ignorance of those to whom these unfounded allegations are presented. The point is that in the case of criminal proceedings against the group of Czechoslovak citizens suspected of serious unlawful acts, they are defending air pirates and terrorists. It is hard to believe that with ruthlessness, typical of them, the mass media are defending [word indistinct] who, for example, endangered the lives of 40 students of one Czech high school and caused the death of the bus driver in charge of the vehicle carrying the students. In this way they have degenerated from the enemies of socialism into adversaries of true humanity. They completely ignore the leniency and the tolerant approach of the Czechoslovak authorities who tolerated [as heard] this behavior for a long time. If the world democratic public denounced terrorism and violence, no matter where it is committed and by whom, then it is rather surprising that even some so-called democratic-bourgeois papers have the guts to speak up in support of an insignificant group of people sympathizing with terrorists and air pirates. However, it would seem that anything comes in handy in carrying out an inflammatory anti-Czechoslovak and anticommunist campaign.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS FRG ROLE IN NATO

AU022038 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 79 p 6 AU

[Vladimir Michal article: "In the Service of Militarism; the Role of the FRG and Bundeswehr in NATO's Aggressive Plans;" passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS THE NATO PACT HAS BEEN POISONING THE INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE BY ITS ANTIPEACE POLICY. THE ENTIRE 30-YEAR EXISTENCE OF THE NATO PACT PROVIDES SUFFICIENT PROOF OF ITS REACTIONARY SUBSTANCE AND INTENTIONS. THIS MILITARY-POLITICAL GROUPING OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CAPITALIST STATES OF NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE IS AN INSTRUMENT FOR ACQUIRING POWER POSITIONS WHICH INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM HAS LOST IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SUCCESSES ACHIEVED BY THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

The unifying ideology of the NATO pact is anticommunism. The frequently opposed interests of the bourgeois governments of various political streams are unified on this platform. And even a military unity was created on this platform, a unity of those who stood against each other as enemies in World War II.

It is also from this viewpoint that a paradox--but, of course, only a seeming paradox--has come into being, namely, that it was the FRG and its army, the Bundeswehr, which has become one of NATO's most significant members.

Imperialist propaganda has exerted great efforts to psychologically prepare the population of Western Europe to make it swallow such a mouthful as to agree to the FRG's joining NATO. At the same time West Germany's territory was generally being utilized, and prepared from the very beginning of the pact's existence, as a springboard for conducting an aggressive war against the socialist countries.

The extraordinary diplomatic and propaganda efforts which created the conditions for the FRG's acceptance into NATO culminated 25 years ago--in 1954. CONTRARY TO THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT, ON 23 OCTOBER 1954 THE IMPERIALIST POWERS SIGNED THE SO-CALLED PARIS AGREEMENT, IN WHICH THEY DECIDED ON THE BUILDING OF A WEST GERMAN ARMY AND ON THE FRG'S ENTRY INTO THE NATO PACT.

The imperialists frankly and shamelessly helped those forces to their feet whose basic political aim was the forcible annexation of all the territories which formerly constituted Hitler's defeated Third Reich. The psychology of the defeated, to whom weapons were once again entrusted, has played an extraordinary role in the further plans of NATO strategists.

NATO's Striking Fist in Europe

With its half-million-strong army the Bundeswehr gradually became NATO's strongest West European component, prepared in a relatively short time to fulfill the role of a striking fist against the socialist community.

In the middle of the 1960's the United States gave up its concept of "mass retaliation" which, in consequence of the Soviet successes in missile technology and in the development of nuclear physics, had become obsolete; it adopted instead the principles of the strategic concept of "flexible response." The American imperialists were convinced that the principles of this new concept would lead to a more effective battle for world supremacy. Therefore, at the December 1967 session of the NATO council they foisted the principles of the military-strategic concept of "flexible response" upon the other pact members as a coalition doctrine, against the will of France.

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This fact, together with France's exit from the NATO military structure, is regarded as the beginning of the new phase in the NATO structure in which the FRG's role and position was extremely enhanced.

The socialist states have been systematically unmasking NATO's reactionary aims and aggressive policy. The fact that we are now living in the fourth decade in peace is due to their purposeful peace policy and to their constant consolidation of the positions of the world socialist system. The representatives of the Warsaw Pact suggested many times that BOTH MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS--NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT--SHOULD BE SIMULTANEOUSLY DISSOLVED.

We are unappeasable adversaries of the division of the world into opposed blocs; we are also adversaries of armament races. This position was again clearly stressed at the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in November 1978. And it was repeated by the Warsaw Pact of Foreign Ministers Committee at their session in Budapest, which appealed to all European countries, the United States and Canada to assess this year on a high political level urgent measures for consolidating trust and peace among the participating states.

But the NATO staffs are still ignoring all the submitted proposals of the socialist countries. On the contrary, they are systematically adopting measures for turning mankind from the path of international detente back into the times of cold war. Perhaps they are hoping that they could succeed in bringing about Winston Churchill's wish, which he voiced at NATO's cradle, at the time it was being established. But they are hoping in vain.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT PROTESTS SUDETEN GERMAN RALLY

LD060924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A spokesman of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement on the (?rally) of the so-called Sudeten German Landsmannschaft on 1-3 June of this year in Munich. The document stresses that, at a time when the process of detente and the application of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems are increasingly gaining ground on the European Continent, hostile voices of inveterate revanchists are again making themselves heard beyond our western borders. The main speaker at the Munich rally, Walter Becher, the spokesman of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft and deputy in the West German Bundestag, repeated well-known demands and threats addressed to Czechoslovakia, cloaked in slogans on democracy, humanism and the right to self-determination. [passage indistinct]

The statement notes that the revanchists from the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft would also like to use the elections to the so-called European Parliament to disrupt the process of detente and peaceful cooperation of states having different social systems, to try not to overcome, but to deepen a split in Europe. By his impudent attacks on the normalization of relations and the treaties concluded by the Federal Republic of Germany with the countries of the socialist community, the statement says, the spokesman attacks the policy of the Federal Government for its realistic steps which have favourably influenced the atmosphere in Europe and the world.

It is regrettable that the meeting was also officially addressed by Federal Minister Josef Ertl, the statement adds. The government and the public of Czechoslovakia are convinced that the views of most West German citizens are not identical with the stands of the inveterate revanchists and neo-Nazis but that the broad sections of the West German population are linked with other nations by the desire for peace and peaceful cooperation.

The statement adds that relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG have recently been favourably developing on this basis, and can be strengthened in future in the efforts to attain these noble objectives. This is in the interest of both neighboring countries and the further promotion of detente in Europe, the statement says.

BULGARIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS WORK

LD070742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Prague today with the signing of a protocol. The document, which sums up the results of the talks, was signed by the heads of the two delegations, Josef Simon and Girgor Stoichkov, the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian deputy premiers. During the session the two delegations assessed the implementation of the conclusions emerging from a meeting between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, last July. They valued the results attained thus far to promote bilateral economic relations and stressed that conditions existed for a future intensification of economic, scientific and economic cooperation between the two fraternal socialist countries. The delegations devoted attention to the state of work regarding the coordination of the economic plans of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria in 1981-85 and underlined the significance of the expansion of higher forms of cooperation, production cooperation and specialization in engineering and other industries. Greater attention would also be paid to possibilities of the joint utilization of licenses and the creation of conditions for the systematic growth of bilateral trade.

GREEK TRADE DELEGATION TALKS REPORTED IN PRAGUE

AU051253 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "On Czechoslovak-Greek Trade Relations"]

[Text] A delegation of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by General Director Marcos Economides concluded its talks in the CSSR on Friday [1 June]. It had held talks on economic and trade relations between the CSSR and Greece with a Czechoslovak delegation led by Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade.

In connection with the entrance of Greece into the European Economic Community the Greek and Czechoslovak representatives also discussed a further possible contractual regulation of bilateral economic relations between the CSSR and Greece after the termination of the currently valid trade agreement. It is also anticipated that the system of payment between the two countries will go over to freely convertible currency as of 1 January 1981.

Marcos Economides and Yeoryios Petrounakos, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to the CSSR, were received during their sojourn by Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, Jan Lajciak, first CSSR deputy minister of transportation, and by Milos Vejvoda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

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VISIT BY LEBANESE CP DELEGATION NOTED

AU011253 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 79 p 1 AU

["(Z)"-signed report: "Comradely Visit"]

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Communist Party of Lebanon, led by George Hawi, deputy secretary general of the party's Central Committee, visited Czechoslovakia on 21-24 May at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During its stay in the country the delegation was received by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary. The representatives of the two fraternal parties exchanged opinions on the present questions of international events, and particularly on the Mideast situation. In this connection they decidedly condemned the escalated Israeli aggression against the territory of the sovereign state of Lebanon. The parties' representatives also discussed matters of further deepening cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Lebanon.

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS

Meeting With Husak

LD061536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received Amadou Mahtar M'bow, UNESCO director general, at Prague Castle today.

In their conversation they appraised UNESCO's endeavors and contribution to strengthening peace, friendship and better understanding among peoples.

They also exchanged views on topical questions of international cooperation in the spheres of education, science, culture and information, in which Czechoslovakia is taking an active part.

At the conclusion of the audience, Director General M'bow presented Gustav Husak with commemorative medals issued by UNESCO for the preservation of historical and cultural monuments of world significance.

The audience was attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Ladislav Smid, chief secretary of the Czechoslovak Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO; and Frantisek Salda, chief of the chancellery of the president.

Meeting With Colotka

LD062216 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava--Slovak Premier Peter Colotka appreciated here today the contribution of UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow to the consolidation of world peace and expansion of international cooperation in education, science and culture.

Receiving Amadou Mahtar M'bow, who started a five-day visit to Slovakia, Premier Colotka stressed the importance of the UNESCO role in the field of mass media which are to contribute to understanding among nations.

Amadou Mahtar M'bow stressed the importance of the struggle for the peace future of the earth and appreciated the successes attained by the Slovak people since World War II.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION IN IRAN

AU311550 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 79 p 6 AU

[Milan Madr article: "Iran of These Days: A Complicated Development"]

[Excerpts] Three Trends

In the domestic political development of Iran, a new structure and new forms of power have been formed in the revolutionary period. The most important figure, whose word has by far the greatest weight, is the religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini. It was he who appointed the 15-member Islamic Revolutionary Council, the list of which has not been published officially so far. The Islamic Revolutionary Council and its orientation represent one of the three main trends in the present domestic political development in Iran, to which the orientation of some hundred political parties and groups can be basically reduced. This first trend can be termed an Islamic one and its representatives are in favor of carrying out some reforms for the benefit of the materially most disadvantaged segments of the people. They are in favor of creating state institutions and social organizations based on the Koran and Islamic law and reject secular, nonreligious concepts.

The Iranian Government, too, just as the Islamic Revolutionary Council, was appointed by Khomeini with whom it is in close contact. The most important decisions are not made in the capital, but in Qom, 150 kilometers from Tehran, which is Khomeini's residence and where government members travel for consultation with him. Apart from the fact that the ayatollah is the supreme authority (his important collaborators speak of him as the most suitable candidate for the presidency) this is also necessary because frequently areas of friction arise between the government and the Islamic committees. The government and Prime Minister Bazargan personally expressed, for instance, their disagreement with the activity of the revolutionary tribunals and with death sentences for prominent figures of the shah's regime. The committees, on the other hand, express their disagreement with some of the government's economic measures. Because of the circumstances, the activity of the government is relatively limited and forces on the economy, foreign relations and the gradual restoration of the army, police and those parts of the state apparatus that disintegrated at the time of the most powerful popular revolutionary uprising.

According to observers, Prime Minister Bazargan and most members of his government represent a bourgeois democratic orientation, which strives to combine the principles of capitalism with a "modernized" Islam. It is believed that some top religious figures, such as Ayatollahs Teleghani and Shari'at-Madari, too, sympathize with this line and that it also was true of the recently assassinated Ayatollah Motahhari. Between the first and the second trend there are differing views, for instance in the question of the future political system, about whether there should be one or more political parties.

The revolutionary workers committees, which took the management of enterprises into their own hands during the antimonarchist strike, protected them against sabotage actions and then saw to the restoration of production in them, were also formed during the upsurge of the revolutionary struggle. These organs and working people are putting forward class demands. They express their concern over the fact that representatives of the Iranian bourgeoisie assumed numerous important posts in the state apparatus and are trying to retard the further development of the revolution, although the economic base and social structure in the country have not changed yet.

The People's Party of Iran (TUDCH), the workers committees in factories and mines, progressive women organizations and units of "people's fedayeens" make up the left of today's political stage in Iran. The left strives for a further development of the revolution and stresses the need for a land reform, nationalizing large capital, increasing the weight of the people's masses in the management of the country, for rapid help to the unemployed, of whom there are some 3 millions in the country, and the like.

The Dangerous Activity of the Reaction

The complicated nature of present developments is reflected in the recently reinforced subversive activity of domestic and external reactionary forces and in imperialism's--especially American imperialism's--attempts to strengthen and foment counterrevolution as much as possible. Counterrevolutionaries are implanting their followers in the state apparatus, disseminating provocative extremist religious or leftist slogans and are even penetrating revolutionary organizations. In the context of the recent political assassinations, a clear tendency has been manifested in certain circles in Iran to exploit them as a pretext for launching a hostile campaign against the left wing of the revolution. The enemies of the revolution are striving to destabilize the situation in Iran or even to provoke a civil war.

These attempts and the hopes connected with them are aimed against the Iranian people and their interests. On the other hand they are a stimulus encouraging the greatest possible unity of revolutionary forces and at the same time a topical reminder that the struggle in Iran between the forces of the past and those, to whom the future belongs, is still being waged under extraordinarily complicated conditions.

RUDE PRAVO URGES MORE EFFORT TO FULFILL PARTY AIMS

AU011324 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "All Our Strength and All Abilities"]

[Excerpts] The working people have accepted the program of building the developed socialist society as their own because it corresponds to their interests and needs and because they see in its fulfillment the guarantee of the consolidation of their social security and future prospects. The overwhelming majority has also grasped the other side of the matter--that the exacting program will not fulfill itself on its own without the participation of every skillful hand and thinking mind but, on the contrary, that it demands the engaged work of all members of society; and not just any work, but work characterized by high professional standards and quality.

Obviously we were all aware from the very beginning what the formulated aims are demanding and it will not be easy to fulfill them. At the same time we know that they are absolutely realistic and that as a whole they correspond to our possibilities, our experience and our strength.

Frequently we hear: There also occur sudden situations, such as those caused by difficulties in coal extraction and electric power production, or the short-falls in production at the beginning of the year or, for instance, the vagaries of nature. Yes, these are obstacles, in a way, obstacles coming on top of everything and outside the plan, which cause us and, the good masters that we are, must cause us, worry. But it will not help us any to lament over them; the only thing that can help here is to energetically overcome them.

The battle to fulfill the tasks is of a truly all-social nature; the people are showing great devotion, thoughtfulness and inventiveness in solving the tasks. However, this is also the right place to say that this struggle is not being carried out everywhere with the same intensity and the same successful results. It is also necessary to add, or rather urgently stress, that in order to fulfill its aims the society needs A L L forces, that the final result is decided on by all departments, enterprises and plants, and that it is definitely not the time for some to drive and others to ride along. We really cannot afford such luxury. And there are people riding along, even though perhaps unintentionally. They believe that the way they are directing, organizing, and working suffices; they are irritated by criticism, show scant ability to change their style and methods of work. They do not let themselves get worried and think that everything will pan out somehow. The principle of a demanding attitude has not entered their bloodstream; it seems that the need to have a creative approach, quick judgment and a high social responsibility is not all-important for them.

As a rule, man reveals his weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes only unwillingly, if at all. But surely he does not appraise his work and activity by himself. Surely there is always a collective body for this which cannot wait until the problems get tangled, but must unconditionally have a running knowledge of the situation in the bodies and organizations managed by it, and must rectify things in time. It must raise the demands, it must demand the fulfillment of duty, and if necessary it must help, and also draw appropriate cadre conclusions.

Simply, it is necessary to implement the party's cadre policy more emphatically and purposefully. This policy is not in the least limited to elevating this or that comrade to this or that post or function. It represents a systematic, well-thought-out and purposeful process of preparing, educating and evaluating cadres. This policy has its strict criteria as regards ideological, political and professional standards and it is impossible to climb down from them.

All our party organizations should now regard it as their aim to create, more intensively than heretofore, a climate of a highly demanding and responsible attitude in every place of work. They should push through creative approaches to the solution of problems and they should appreciate the people's intellect and their thinking attitudes. Other qualities apart, all these qualities are the ones we need for mastering the none-too-easy tasks. They are qualities without which we simply cannot manage. The standards of management and organization work must be improved at any price and at every management level, because everything else depends on these standards. Even the way we handle the resources entrusted to us, the way we use science and technology and perfect technology, overcome competition in foreign markets and so forth. But at the same time the quality of all work of all activities must be improved, regardless of by whom it is accomplished.

HUSAK RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM PIONEER ORGANIZATION

LD012148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today a delegation of participants in the Prague meeting of the Pioneers organization, which is being held to mark the 30th anniversary of the Pioneer organization and the International Day of the Child.

Almost 40 Pioneers, boys and girls, as well as Pioneer officials who have been awarded distinctions in recognition of active (?work) in the Pioneer organization, came to thank Comrade Gustav Husak for the concern devoted by the CPCZ to the young generation and its united organization. In the name of more than 1,300,000 Pioneers and Pioneer officials Comrade Gustav Husak was greeted by [name indistinct] from Usti-Nad-Labem and (Bohumil Zachar) from Lucenec. They handed Comrade Gustav Husak a book of brave Pioneer deeds which contains fulfilled pledges to mark the 30th anniversary of the Pioneer organization in Czechoslovakia.

A speech was then made by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. He said in his speech that he cordially greets the participants in the meeting, congratulates them, and all Pioneers of our homeland, on the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Pioneer organization and thanks them for good and meritorious work carried out in their groups and sections. He stressed that our socialist society, whose main aim is a happy life for man, devotes great attention to the young generation. We attach great importance to activities of our Pioneer organization, which helps to bring up educated, spiritually and physically mature and able young people, and which teaches them love of the homeland, devotion to socialism and ideals of internationalist solidarity of working people.

Our society values the pledges, Comrade Gustav Husak, added, which Pioneers took on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of their organization and whose fulfillment they announced today. He appreciated that, according to their forces, by embellishing the living environment, by collecting raw materials, medicinal herbs, and by other specific deeds, Pioneers contribute to the flourishing of the socialist homeland. It is a very good preparation for life, in which it is necessary that man feels he lives not merely for himself but that he feels he belongs to the collective.

The leadership of our party, state bodies and I personally, Comrade Gustav Husak said, stress and support the multifarious work of the Pioneer organization of the Socialist Youth Union. I wish to appreciate, too, the work of Pioneers' leaders who offer their aid and life experiences for the upbringing of the young generation. The International Day of the Child, which we are celebrating today, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed, offers the opportunity to take stock of the results which we are achieving in Socialist Czechoslovakia in the care of the young generation and to compare them with the situation in the world.

Our socialist society insures good conditions for the life of children. The CPCZ, all our state and government bodies, and the National Front will continue to pursue these efforts, because every nation which thinks about its future must also think about its young people and its all-round preparation. Society will be like its young people and our homeland will develop likewise.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak, expressing his thanks for the award of the commemorative medal marking the 30th anniversary of the birth of the Pioneer organization, wished the participants in the meeting, Pioneers and Pioneer workers in all regions and districts, much health and many successes at work, in school and in the further development of activities of the Pioneer organization.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS FOOD CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

AU051254 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 79 p 5 AU

[Article by Eng Jaroslav Danek of the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium: "Both Quality and Quantity"]

[Summary] The growing standard of living in our country is also reflected in the substantial increase in the per capita food consumption. The excessive consumption of sugar and fat, however, and the still inadequate consumption of milk, dairy products, lean meat, eggs, vegetables and fruit continues to present a serious problem.

Milk and Dairy Products

The consumption of milk and dairy products amounted to 231.4 kg in the CSSR in 1977, although the recommended amount is 250 kg. To achieve this amount it will be necessary to realize a number of concrete measures in agricultural production, the food industry and the trade network. Apart from increasing milk production, the dairy industry must also insure an adequate assortment of dairy products and improve their durability and quality.

Higher Meat Quality

In 1977 the per capita meat consumption was 81.4 kg, which comes close to the recommended amount of 90 kg. It is, however, mainly pork that is responsible for healthy nutrition. It will be necessary to increase the share of poultry in meat consumption and to reduce the fat content of pork products.

Vegetable and Fruit

The per capita consumption of vegetables reached 75.3 kg in the CSSR in 1977, which is far from the recommended amount of 103 kg. Average fruit consumption was 48.8 kg, compared with the recommended 69 kg.

To improve the situation it will be necessary to increase substantially the cultivation of vegetables and fruit.

Flour Consumption Declined

Although the consumption of flour and flour products has declined in the last few years, it continues to be too high. In 1977 the per capita consumption of cereals, including rice, amounted to 105.7 kg. Sugar consumption, too, is too high and must be reduced. Whereas the recommended amount is 28 kg, in the CSSR we consume 33.5 kg--excluding the consumption of sugar for the production of alcoholic drinks.

To improve the structure of food products consumed in our country, it is necessary to create the necessary prerequisites in agriculture, the food industry and trade. But it also requires an improved educational activity and the purposeful propagation of healthy nutrition.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO KAMPUCHEA--Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has appointed Frantisek Kan Czechoslovakia's new ambassador to the People's Republic of Cambodia. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1138 GMT 25 May 79 LD]

CSSR'S HUSAK ARRIVES IN DRESDEN FOR TALKS

LDO61445 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, arrived in Dresden today for a meeting. He was invited by general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker. Gustav Husak is accompanied by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, and Josef Kempny, Central Committee secretary.

The representatives of neighboring CSSR were most cordially welcomed at Dresden-Klotzsche airport by Erich Honecker, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee, as well as other dignitaries. Also present were the GDR and CSSR ambassadors, Gerd Koenig and Frantisek Hamouz.

DAILY CARRIES PREARRIVAL REPORT ON POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

AU061521 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 2 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Chief reporter Wolfgang Hasse report: "Poland's Catholics Are Waiting For the Pope; John Paul II to Arrive Today in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw--Joyfully millions of Catholics in the Polish People's Republic are today awaiting the head of the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, who will arrive aboard a special "Alitalia" plane at 100 local time at the Warsaw Okocie Airport. In the presence of the highest representatives of the state, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland, will cordially welcome the pope, who will then proceed in an open car to the St. John Basilika.

The fact that for the first time a pope will set foot on Polish territory is making his 9-day stay in a socialist state, during which the holy father will visit Gniezno, Czestochowa, Krakow and his home village of Wadowice, an event of worldwide significance.

The churches of the capital are festively decorated, the thoroughfare is prepared. At Zwyciestwa Square, where the pope will celebrate a pontifical mass, an altar with a high cross has been set up. Close to the airport a banner is already displayed carrying a greeting with the symbolic inscription "Warsaw--the city of peace, the capital of the socialist fatherland."

REPORTAGE ON PARTICIPATION IN NINTH PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

Honecker Greetings

AU031417 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 79 p 1 AU

["SED Central Committee Wishes Success to Ninth Party Congress Opening Today: Fraternal Greetings to the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP)"]

[Text] To the Ninth PCP Congress

Barreiro

Dear Comrades,

The SED Central Committee extends to the delegates of the Ninth PCP Congress the fraternal militant greetings of the communists and of all GDR working people.

In friendship and close solidarity and affinity we greet the PCP which has decisively helped to crush the fascist dictatorship that lasted almost 5 decades, thus preparing the way for the Portuguese people to enjoy a better future. Today your party has become a strong and influential mass party thanks to the consistent and creative application of Marxism-Leninism, a party which together with other democratic forces is waging a self-sacrificing struggle for the defense of the revolutionary gains.

Once more the Portuguese Communists are proving to be the most resolute defenders of the national and social interests of the workers class, of the small sharecroppers and peasants, of all the working people of their country.

The Ninth PCP Congress is taking place at a time in which imperialism is responding to the advance of the forces of socialism and peace with intensified counterattacks. The communists of all countries regard it as their primary task to intensify the struggle against the arms race stepped up by NATO, for disarmament and the deepening of the international detente process. China's disgraceful aggression against heroic Vietnam showed all peoples that maximum efforts are required to develop the cooperation of all peace forces, to thwart the aggressive plans and to reliably secure peace.

The inviolable friendship and close combat union between the SED and the PCP which has developed in the decades of struggle against fascism and war, for peace and socialism constitute an important factor in this struggle. We want to do everything possible to deepen our fraternal relations in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

At present the people of the GDR are preparing the 30th anniversary of the first worker-peasant state on German soil. The working people of all classes and strata are undertaking great efforts to worthily commemorate with new deeds this historic jubilee which constitutes a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe.

The SED wishes the Ninth PCP Congress successful proceedings. We are certain that its outcome will impart new incentives to the struggle of the Portuguese communists and that it will serve the further consolidation of the communist movement.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary

Felfe Address

AU061703 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Jun 79 p 7 AU

[Speech by SED Politburo member Werner Felfe, head of the SED delegation to the Ninth Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) in Lisbon on 31 May]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear friends:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, we convey to the delegates of the Ninth PCP Congress and to all communists of your country from the bottom of our heart the most fraternal militant greetings.

With great joy and deeply impressed by your strength and militant determination we are attending the ninth congress of your party here at the workers stronghold of Barreiro. The discussions emphatically confirm the great work of your party as a vanguard of the interests and rights of the workers class and all working people of Portugal, as a courageous and unyielding fighter for peace and for a happy future for the Portuguese people.

With the resolute and circumspect defence of the revolutionary achievements of 25 April, together with other democratic and patriotic forces, your party has further grown and gained strength as a Marxist-Leninist militant and mass party.

The communists and the people of the GDR follow your struggle with great sympathy and respect. They convey to you the feelings of their firm friendship and close solidaristic affinity. Between the communists of our countries there have been for decades close, fraternal relations. We are united by the invincible teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the inalienable principles of proletarian internationalism.

Dear comrades, the events in the international arena do not always proceed along a straight path. They are changeable and often highly dramatic. Their most essential trait, however, is the increasing strengthening of socialism as well as of the other revolutionary main streams of our era. This is evidenced by the irresistible all-round growth of real socialism, especially of its main force -- the Soviet Union. This is illustrated by the liberation of the people of Kampuchea, the people's revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran, the far-reaching anti-imperialist and antifeudal changes in Africa and other parts of the world. This is evidenced, last but not least, by the great mass struggles in the countries of capitalism.

Owing to the strength of socialism and the growing endeavors of the forces of peace, the most pressing problem of mankind, the maintenance and consolidation of world peace, is being advanced toward a solution step by step, in tedious disputes. The forthcoming signing of the SALT II treaty is being welcomed by all peace-loving people as an event of the greatest significance.

At the same time, it cannot be overlooked in international politics that the advancement of the forces of socialism and of peace is encountering the intensified resistance of the opponents of detente. With the NATO long-term program they escalate the arms race, intensify psychological warfare, interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and actively promote the development of an anti-Soviet, antisocialist bloc.

Hence it is necessary for the communists, in agreement with the action program of the communist and workers parties of June 1976 in Berlin, to continue to increase their efforts to safeguard world peace together with all peace-loving forces.

Faithful to proletarian internationalism, our party stands firmly at the side of the peoples who are struggling for their national and social liberation. At the same time, our militant solidarity goes to all peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and for social progress.

Dear comrades, 1979 is a year of important political events for the GDR people. On 7 October of this year our people commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the first worker-peasant state on German soil. The establishment of the GDR was a turning point in our people's and Europe's history and an important step toward safeguarding peace and strengthening socialism.

Our people know no unemployment, no price hiking, no rent increases, no inadequate education facilities, no inequality between man and woman. The scourges of capitalism have been forever overcome in the socialist GDR. These successes have come from the unity between the people and the party of the workers' class. They are the result of the work and the creative energy of our people. They are the result of our firm and unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Everywhere in our republic a comprehensive popular movement has developed for the worthy preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. With great elan the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia and the other working people are working for the fulfillment of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, especially for strengthening our country's economic capacity.

A few days ago, on 20 May, local elections took place in the GDR which brought an overwhelming manifestation of confidence in the policy of our party and our socialist state.

This is also evidenced by the youth festival that is currently taking place in our country's capital of Berlin. Hundreds of thousands of delegates of the young generation are demonstrating their firm unity with their state and with the party of the workers class.

Dear comrades, we are convinced that your ninth party congress will provide new, important stimuli for your struggle. With all their heart the members of our party and all GDR working people wish you great successes.

Long live the PCP!

Long live the fraternal friendship and firm solidarity between the CPC and the SED!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

RADIO COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES EEC'S EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT CONCEPT

LD070336 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Elections will take place from 7-10 June in nine West European countries for the body to be known as the European Parliament. Guenter Leuschner comments on the term "European" and its usurpation by politicians and journalists from the EEC states:

Is "European" merely a misnomer? Anyone who is exposed to the influence of the West Europeans, particularly the Federal German mass media, must be worried about his geographical knowledge these days. Every evening he is requested, both verbally and visually, to vote for Europe. Politicians call for participation in the European elections, parties vie with one another in popularizing their views on what the future Europe will look like. Whether Christian or Socialist, Liberal or Conservative, whether with or without Otto von Hapsburg, they are all talking about Europe.

About Europe? Have they not even learned that this continent stretches from the Atlantic to the Urals? Elections will take place this weekend in 9 European states-- in 9 out of 34--and that is supposed to be Europe? I can already hear the objections that the communists are more royal than the king. But it is not we alone who are being branded as quasi-non-Europeans by this linguistic distortion. It is the Austrians, the Finns, the Swedes, the Swiss and others who live in capitalist Europe. And it is certainly not a question of being pedantic.

If the usurpation of the term "Europe" by "little Europe" was simply a question of a linguistic slip, one could dismiss it with a shrug of the shoulders. But behind this linguistic mistake lurks some type of political strategy, a claim to leadership. Europe, the hub of Europe, the real Europe--that is us, the EEC countries; we are the Europe of the future--it is no accident that these slogans appear on posters in the Federal Republic. Of course, there are others who have not yet joined Europe, but one hears subliminally: We will insure that this anschluss takes place. Then only the unteachable will be left.

Communists and bolsheviks have never been real Europeans anyway--or should we say, occidentals? It is true that the Occident is no longer discussed; the fifties are over. But isn't it true that some people still think along these lines? There is no doubt that there is more than a claim to leadership lurking behind the misuse of the term "European." There are also the remnants of expansionist thinking from the cold war era. This statement will cause protests, but who forced the inventors of the European catch phrase to expose themselves to suspicion which they could have easily avoided? Why is it that the countries united in the CEMA and the Warsaw Treaty Pact are not perpetrating a similar misuse, particularly since, in terms of size, population and the prospects of their Europe, they would have more justification for it?

There is yet another aspect of this question. The term "Europe" in its political sense is correctly applied to everything concerning Helsinki and the Conference on Security and Cooperation. It is only there that all European states have attempted to overlook their different social systems in safeguarding peace and in achieving cooperation. It may be argued that the "European" clamor of those who make up only a half or a third of Europe does not conflict with the Helsinki European concept. Is the bogus Europe perhaps intended to gradually push aside the chances of realistic cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence? And will this not further deepen the division of Europe? I believe at any rate that it is necessary to look at the background of this "European" slogan, which is certainly more than a linguistic slip.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE TUNISIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU051454 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 79 p 2 AU

["Congratulations to the Republic of Tunisia; GDR Sends Congratulations on National Holiday"]

[Text] To the president of the Republic of Tunisia, His Excellency Mr Habib Bourguiba, Tunis, Tunisia

Excellency:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Tunisia I convey to you and to the Tunisian people cordial congratulations on behalf of the GDR State Council and the GDR people.

I am convinced that the relations between our states will further develop in the interest of both peoples and that they will contribute toward strengthening peace in the world.

Please accept, Excellency, my best wishes for health and energy to the benefit of the Tunisian people.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, congratulated Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira.

EAST BERLIN DAILY REPORTS ON NORDIC-GERMAN CHURCH CONVENTION

AU021915 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 25 May 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed dispatch from Heringsdorf: "In Joint Responsibility for Maintaining Peace: Meeting With Participants in the Nordic-German Church Convention"]

[Summary] "The responsibility for preserving peace of the community of churches of the Baltic Sea countries and their resolve to contribute to the consolidation of detente in that area were persuasively expressed at a reception given on Wednesday night [23 May] by Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs, and the chairman of Rostock Bezirk, represented by his deputy for internal affairs, Werner Steinbach, for the participants of the Nordic-German Church Convention, presently gathered in Heringsdorf."

The invitation to this friendly meeting was accepted by convention President D. Henrik Hauge, Norway; Bishop Dr Sven Ingebrand, Sweden; as well as by bishops Horst Gionke (Greifswald); Dr Johannes Hempel (Dresden); and Dr Werner Krusche (Magdeburg). The guests also included Archbishop Melkhisedek, exarch of the Moscow Patriarch; Otto Sadler, member of the CDU Main Executive Committee and chairman of the CDU Rostock Bezirk organization; and Dr Wulf Trende, head of the Department for Church Affairs at the secretariat of the CDU Main Executive Committee.

"State Secretary Seigewasser praised the high contribution of the Nordic-German Church Convention and other ecumenical meetings to Christians living together in the commitment to peace."

Swedish Bishop Sven Ingebrand also affirmed the particular responsibility of the churches to work so that people will live together in peace.

EVANGELICAL-METHODIST CONFERENCE REPORTED IN LEIPZIG

AU021919 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 26 May 79 p 1 AU

[Unattributed Leipzig dispatch: "In Common Responsibility: Ulrich Fahl Conveyed CDU Greetings to Evangelical-Methodist Annual Conference"]

[Summary] "The Evangelical-Methodist Church in the GDR has been holding its annual conference in Leipzig's Church of the Cross since Wednesday [23 May]. Guests from 11 countries were greeted by Bishop Armin Haertel and include Methodist Bishop Emilio de Carvalho from Angola and Dr Andre Pieters, chairman of the United Protestant Churches of Belgium."

Ulrich Fahl, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CDU main executive committee, and Fritz-Karl Bartnig, chairman of the CDU Leipzig Bezirk Association, were guests at a welcoming hour on 25 May at which representatives of state and church organs took the floor. Dr Hans Wilke [not further identified] conveyed a letter of greetings from Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs.

The main theological theme of the conference is "The Diaspora as a Chance for the Community," and Pastor Dieter Weigel delivered the main report. The conference will end tomorrow with a church service in Leipzig's Thomas Church.

SCHWERIN COURT SENTENCES 'AGENTS' FOR TRANSIT VIOLATIONS

AU022103 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 79 p 2 AU

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) on 30 May 1979 the Schwerin Bezirk Court sentenced the members of an agents' group, Henry and Harald Lehmann, Hans-Dieter Konetzki and Wolfgang Sens from Berlin (West) to 12, 10, 8 and 8 years imprisonment respectively for crimes organized in a gang-like manner, in accordance with paragraph 105 of the penal code involving misuse of the transit agreement.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The cars used in committing the crimes--"Ford" with the registration B-AU 3555, "Fiat 124" with the registration B-I 3926, and "Opel Record" with the registration B-L 9952,-- were confiscated.

HONECKER ATTENDS NATIONAL YOUTH FESTIVAL RALLY

LDO40942 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0926 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls from all areas of the country and the capital have gathered today in Berlin's Karl-Marx Allee for a rally of the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization on the final day of the National Youth Festival. The marching groups, in solidarity and friendship with the party of the working class, greeted Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. Other members of the party and state leadership have taken their places alongside him on the rostrum.

KESSLER SAYS VIGILANCE, DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS REQUIRED

LDO62318 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The need for constant, high-level combat preparedness of the National People's Army [NVA] at the side of the battle-tested armed forces of the USSR and all fraternal armies, for the reliable protection of socialism and peace, was stressed today by the head of the political main administration of the NVA, Col Gen Heinz Kessler.

Addressing officials of the Magdeburg Bezirk SED Party Organization, he said that the freedom of maneuver for imperialist military adventures must be restricted still further. This was all the more necessary since the most aggressive forces of the United States, the FRG and other Western European states as well as the Chinese leaders torpedoed the normalization of relations between states and detente. The deputy defense minister stressed that the strategic situation had become more complicated. It called for the revolutionary vigilance and defense preparedness of all citizens, especially of the GDR's youth.

BRIEFS

CPCZ AGRICULTURE DELEGATION VISIT--Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Friday [25 May] in the Central Committee's house a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee under the leadership of Zdenek Kopecky, deputy head of the Department for Agriculture of the CPCZ Central Committee. Gerhard Grueneberg briefed the Czechoslovak comrades on the experiences and results obtained in implementing the policy of the Ninth SED Congress and on topical problems of party work. The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee studied the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress in forestry and the water economy. It had friendly meetings with workers in state forestry enterprises and water economy institutions and conducted talks at the Neubrandenburg SED Bezirk leadership and at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs Industry. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 May 79 p 2 AU]

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H U N G A R Y

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REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON BLAS ROCA-LED CUBAN DELEGATION VISIT

Talks Begin 6 June

LD061322 Budapest MTI in English 1135 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)--A Cuban parliamentary delegation currently on an official friendly visit to Hungary under the leadership of Blas Roca, member of the Political Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Cuban National Assembly, placed wreath Wednesday at the Hungarian Heroes' memorial in Budapest.

Those present on the occasion included Sarolta Raffai, vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly, Jozsef Bielek, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Budapest Municipal Council, Brigadier General Mihaly Parkas, commander of the Budapest Garrison, and Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, Cuban ambassador to Hungary.

Following the wreath-laying, official talks began at the parliament building.

At the discussions, the Hungarian delegation is headed by Janos Peter, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and vice-president of the National Assembly, while the Cuban team is led by Blas Roca.

Janos Peter Hosts Luncheon

LD061936 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 6, (MTI)--At the Hungarian-Cuban parliamentary talks, the negotiating partners briefed each other about their countries' economic and political condition as well as about the activity of their legislatures. Both sides termed cooperation between Hungary and Cuba as highly favourable. Meetings between parliamentary delegations of the two countries--it was established also at the deliberations today--are further forging their dynamically developing ties. In an atmosphere marked by full agreement, the sides exchanged views also over current international issues.

Following the talks, Janos Peter hosted a luncheon in honour of the visiting delegation at the Hotel Thermal on the Margaret Island. Toast speeches were delivered by Janos Peter and Blas Roca.

Also present at the luncheon were Sarolta Raffai, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi and Jose Antonio Tabares del Real.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON IMPEDIMENTS TO HUNGARIAN-AUSTRIAN TRADE

AU021833 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 May 79 p 2 AU

[Andras Virag article: "Hungarian-Austrian Relations; In the Spirit of Good Neighborliness]

[Excerpt] The key to the future of economic cooperation lies in a further modernization of relations. Experts stress with increasing frequency that, although unequivocally favorable results have been attained, there are a great many unexploited possibilities, primarily the present imbalance of barter trade.

In 1978, our imports from Austria were worth almost double what we exported there. Also, the traditional composition of barter goods requires a fairly thorough revision.

It is generally known that, although Austria, in essence, eliminated quantitative restrictions on goods imported from the socialist countries, including our country, years ago, various customs disadvantages--the so-called viewing procedure imposed on a considerable amount of Hungarian exports--place perceptible difficulties in the way of a more intensive development of Hungarian-Austrian barter trade.

These factors have a retarding effect on the modernization of the Hungarian export structure, which, however, constitutes a prerequisite for resolving the present problems. Today, the composition of Hungarian exports to Austria is no longer in harmony with our industrial standard and the results attained by our people's economy. To this day, materials and semi-finished goods account for approximately half of our deliveries and agricultural products for 30 percent of them. This shows that the relative proportion of products processed to a higher degree--primarily industrial products--is inadequate. It is particularly conspicuous that, although the machine industry is a leading sector in both countries, goods falling in this category account for hardly 1-2 percent of our exports to Austria.

Thus, a further development of our economic relations calls for the development of a more up-to-date structure of commodities. The most important prerequisite for this is the termination of customs disadvantages imposed on Hungarian industrial products on the Austrian market. A favorable impact would be produced also by increasing the number of cooperative ventures involving larger values, which would boost industrial cooperation and which, in addition, promises good prospects from the viewpoint of joint action in third markets. While making allowances for mutual interests, the two neighboring countries would benefit from the development of conditions that would make the pursuit of a foreign trade practice consistent with the level of economic development more effective.

This calls for efforts and a painstaking market research by both sides. The outlines of additional possibilities are emerging in several areas. Already negotiations of experts are underway on several new forms of cooperation that could become determining factors in Hungarian-Austrian economic relations by the eighties.

LAKOS IN ROMANIA FOR TALKS WITH RAUTU, RADULESCU

LD061916 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 6, (MTI)--Sandor Lakos, member of the HSWP CC and director of the CC's Institute for Social Sciences, carried on talks with Leonte Rautu, member of the Romanian Communist Party Executive Committee and rector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" institute, on questions of ideological and scientific cooperation in Bucharest between June 4 and 6. Sandor Lakos was received in Bucharest by Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

FINNISH CULTURAL DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD061925 Budapest MTI in English 1848 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 8, (MTI)--The Finnish cultural delegation which under the leadership of Jaakko Numminen, under secretary for culture and (?education) that had been paying a short visit to Hungary, left the country today. The guests attended here the ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of signing the Hungarian-Finnish cultural agreement.

At the jubilee meeting the co-chairmen of the mixed Hungarian-Finnish cultural committee Rudolf Ronai and Jaakko Numminen reviewed the events of the past 20 years of the two countries' cultural relations, and carried on talks marked by a warm and friendly atmosphere on ways and prospects of further developing bilateral relations. They also agreed on the most important items on the agenda of the next mixed committee session to be held in Finland soon.

During its stay in Hungary the delegation was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, by Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Imre Pozsgay, cultural minister, by Karoly Polinszky, minister of education, and by Ferenc Marta, secretary general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LDO51014 Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI)--In the framework of a cooperation work-programme between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], a delegation of the YSP headed by Haitham Oirigi, section chief of the Yemeni Party's Ideological and Educational Department, has arrived in Hungary.

PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LVOV

LDO50918 Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian Peace Council, which under the leadership of Secretary of the Council Gyula Suto had been attending a meeting of the European countries' peace movement representatives today returned from Lvov, Soviet Union. At the meeting in Lvov the representatives of the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian, GDR, Romanian and Soviet peace movements hailed the forthcoming signing of SALT II, ensured support to the joint stance adopted at the Warsaw Treaty members' Foreign Ministerial Committee meeting held in Budapest on May 14, and called on every honest and peaceloving person to spare no efforts in fighting for the maintenance of democratic peace and security.

Then the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian, GDR and Soviet delegations adopted a declaration which appeals to the advocates of peace to support the heroic Vietnamese people and express solidarity with Vietnam.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON YEAR OF THE CHILD

Aczel Address

LDO41810 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] An international forum on the International Year of the Child began in the National Assembly this morning. The forum was opened by Dr Janos Szentagothai, president of the Hungarian Academy of Science and honorary chairman of the forum.

After the greeting messages were read, Gyorgy Aczel, deputy premier of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian National Committee for the Year of the Child, spoke and quoted the great thinkers who always dreamed of a time when everyone would be able to develop his talents and capabilities freely. We, he said, who in our long-term plans already envisage the turn of the century know that the 20th century has not yet realized the hopes of our forebears because even today inhumanity and emotional desolation, senseless squandering by a few and the hunger of millions, and deep ignorance stand in the way of great and noble ideas and of attempts to improve the world. He also said: [begin recording]

[Aczel] Even at this festive meeting of representatives of many countries with different social systems and developments, we must not speak in merely general terms about the responsibility of the adult world for the destiny of children. The responsibility of adults is truly international and universal, but the tasks are different. It is our conviction that the government of every nation must do as much as possible to secure, and improve the living conditions of children, beginning with the more honest distribution of produced goods, through the reduction of social disadvantages, and the increase in institutional education.

The responsibilities of teachers and the schools are graver and larger than ever before. The school has always had a decisive role in the education of young people, in the shaping of their outlook and conduct. However, as we understand it, the task is not simply to educate a person to fit into a given society--since each society has features which we do not want children to adopt--but to liberate them. We see the school's task as that of educating people who always struggle for better things, who always seek perfection and honesty. This approach to the formation of society must be acquired in school, and the school must offer the first exposure to it.

Dear friends, let us not forget that we can only raise children with honesty. We cannot say to young people that this is already the best of all possible worlds, but we can say that we do everything to enable our children to live in a happier world. To achieve this we need conscious labor, the united activity of several generations. The task of raising children is to prepare them for the future. It must be handled in such a way that they should at the same time feel happy and enjoy the beauties and joys of childhood.

Ladies and gentlemen, our honored friends, we will bring this year to a successful conclusion if we are able to say in Hungary and in the other countries that 1979, the Year of the Child, has made us examine our consciences to more clearly view our tasks, and if we have made some advances.

Honored conference, we live in a world where every good thing can happen. For this reason, and in token of these thoughts, I greet the Budapest International Forum of the International Year of the Child, and I wish you fruitful and good work. [end recording]

Lazar Reception

LD060944 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI)--The Hungarian Government hosted a reception Monday evening at the parliament building in honor of the participants of the Budapest forum of the International Year of the Child. At the reception prime minister Gyorgy Lazar greeted the representatives of the UNO's specialized agencies and of various governments.

Those present at the event included Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel. Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and a number of leading representatives of Hungary's political and social life.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON POPE JOHN PAUL II VISIT

Officials Discuss Visit

AU061933 Rome ANSA in English 1906 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Czestochowa, June 6 (ANSA)--The Polish Government is optimistic over the development of ties with the Vatican City and is now waiting for the "right moment" to open up diplomatic relations with the Holy See, two leading government officials indicated in a press conference here today.

Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs Alexander Merker and government spokesman Stefan Staniszewski met with reporters in an improvised press conference which observers saw as the Polish authorities' first response to Pope John Paul II's speech to the Polish Episcopate yesterday.

The pope started his visit to this East European state on Saturday. He arrived at the sanctuary of Jasna Gora in this southern Polish town two-day [as received]. Czestochowa is an important railway and industrial center, which is also a mecca for hundreds of thousands of Catholic pilgrims who travel to the ancient monastery of the Paulist Order.

Today, the pope said farewell to the shrine with a morning mass for seminarists, novices and young people in the presence of a crowd of one hundred thousand and a second mass in the afternoon for working-class pilgrims from Upper Silesia.

The two government spokesmen also discussed church-state relations in terms of the church's "juridical state" which the pope claimed yesterday.

In other points, they discussed the authorities' moves to control the influx of Catholics for the papal visit, their estimates of the size of the crowds, and their views on the martyr, Saint Stanislaus, who was killed by a king who receives high praise in Poland's official history.

On the pope's demand that the Polish Catholic Church should be given its own juridical status, the two spokesmen said nothing had so far been decided since this would mean changing the state's fundamental laws, but that negotiations are under way between the government and the episcopate.

The officials also voiced the view that the pope had "understood" the pacts and alliances which link Poland to its neighbors, and to the Soviet Union in particular.

In other points, they voiced a favorable reaction to his declarations urging the Poles to work harder in increasingly close cooperation, strengthening the family and fighting against alcoholism. But they showed no signs of interpreting the pope's remarks on religious liberty and human rights as a form of pressure on the Polish Government and its policies.

Asked why working-class cities such as Wroclaw and Piekary had not been included in the pope's itinerary, Deputy Minister Merker said that the "number of towns that wanted a visit was so great that the pope would have had to stay nine weeks rather than nine days." He was also asked why limitations had been placed on transport to the pope's itinerary and why cars have been banned from entering a large zone around cities like Czestochowa. "There have been no moves to raise obstacles," spokesman Staniszewski said. "There have just been administrative measures to ensure that things run smoothly."

"People were asked to leave their cars in parking lots outside the cities and to use only public transport. But the public means of transport have been largely left unused. Of twenty trains, only eleven were used; out of a large number of buses, fifteen were left without passengers so people preferred to walk".

The spokesman also said that the figures given by reporters for the crowds gathered to see the pope had been "gravely exaggerated".

"We do not have a complete count, but there certainly were not a million persons in Warsaw.

"In Czestochowa, there have been 120-220 thousand persons a day".

The spokesman also gave no official figures for the crowds present at other papal appointments or along the papal route. Nor did he reply when asked why Polish television and the TV service supplied for the journalists never showed panoramic shots of the sometimes impressive crowds gathered to hear and see the leader of the Catholic Church. The spokesman added that he knew nothing about limitations on the Catholic press, which had asked for a bigger ration of paper in view of the papal visit.

On relations with the Vatican, the government spokesman was even more explicit. "We have quasi-diplomatic relations that function very well," he said. "But we cannot rule out complete diplomatic relations with the passage of time. The (Polish) state has laid down no conditions".

According to some observers, the most likely prospect is some sort of swap of concessions. They pointed out that the two counters in the bargaining would probably be the church's demand for juridical recognition and the government's willingness to open up diplomatic ties with the Vatican so that one thing could follow the other in the development of the situation.

As for Saint Stanislaus, Deputy Minister Merker, known as a strict Marxist-Leninist, said:

"But why are you afraid of Saint Stanislaus, if the pope praises him as the patron of greater order and civil unity, a point which you yourselves have appreciated in the pope's words? For our part, we are certainly not afraid of a saint who lived nine hundred years ago. In any case, among the interpretations of his figure, there is one which says he was against wars waged by a king who made them last too long because they provoked the collapse of families. Well now, these interpretations date back to 250 years after his death.

"But, if it is true, we should see Saint Stanislaus as someone who fought for peace. In our history, only one king was killed and one bishop condemned to death by a king, and this happened nine hundred years ago. Do you really think that these tragic events of nine hundred years ago can be the central theme of a papal visit to Poland?"

Report on 6 June Activities

LD070238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 June 79 LD

[Text] Today, on the fifth day of his visit-pilgrimage to Poland, Pope John Paul II continued his stay in Czestochowa. Here is a report from our correspondent in Czestochowa:

On the fifth day of his pilgrimage, and the last day of his stay in Czestochowa, Pope John Paul II celebrated mass this morning at Jasna Gora Monastery for clerics from diocesan and monastic seminars and liturgical services for novices. The pope was welcomed by the general of Paulist Fathers.

During the service, John Paul II delivered a homily and then left Jasna Gora Monastery and drove in an open car through the streets of Czestochowa while being cordially greeted by the clergy and faithful. In the Holy Family Cathedral John Paul II met diocesan and monastic clergy.

The pope made a short speech and at 1200 returned to Jasna Gora greeted by pilgrims gathered around the walls of the monastery. Together with the pilgrims and the clergy, John Paul II said Angelus on behalf of the mission service. After a short rest in the monastery, which is his residence during his stay in Czestochowa, the pope met in the Jasna Gora Basilica with professors and students of the Lublin Catholic University, where he once lectured.

Late in the afternoon on the walls of Jasna Gora Monastery, a solemn concelebration was said by John Paul II for the inhabitants of Upper Silesia and Dabrowa Basin.

Pope John Paul II--[begin recording] in the name of father and son and Holy Spirit, the love of the father God, the grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ [words indistinct] be with you all. [hymn singing] [end recording]

During the mass Pope John Paul II delivered a homily. Here is an excerpt:

[Pope John Paul II--begin recording] Arriving as a pilgrim to Jasna Gora, I would like to link my heart with all who belong to this great spiritual community, to a great family throughout Poland, and also beyond her borders. I hope that we all meet in the (mothers) heart. I would like to establish links of faith and hope with all those who are unable to come here. I am particularly uniting with all communities of Christ's church in Poland, with all diocesan churches, and with their pastors, with parishes, and with monastic families of brothers and sisters. I am particularly addressing those who arrive here today from Silesia and Dabrowa Basin. [applause]

Both these regions are close to me, these regions of old and contemporary Poland. The wealth of contemporary Poland is linked to a great extent with the natural resources which providence has provided for your soil, and also with the enormous amount of human toil over the last centuries. The wealth of the soil, as well as that which appears on its surface as the green Silesia, and that which is sought underground, is becoming the wealth of man through the price of human toil. Various toil is necessary, the work of mind, arms, work performed by engineers, professors at technical schools, and the work of miners and metallurgical workers.

In order for man to fulfill the magnificent mission received from the Creator, the following guidance is expressed in the book of Genesis: Make the earth your subject; the earth has been given to man, and by work man may subject the earth to himself.

Work is also the main dimension of human existence on earth. For man it has not only technical meaning but also ethical meaning. One can only say that through work man subjects earth to himself as much as by his conduct he appears to be the master and not a slave of the earth. [applause]

Work helps man to become better, spiritually more mature, more responsible, in order that he may fulfill his human mission on earth as an individual and also in community with others. I hope that your work will not cease to be the source of your social strength, so that your family homes are strengthened by your work, and your entire fatherland. [applause] [end recording]

Speech to Clergy

LD061400 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 0900 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at a meeting with clergy in Czestochowa cathedral--live]

[Excerpt] First of all here is an excerpt of a speech I delivered to the diocesan and monastic clergy, just like you here today, at the Roman Diocese on 9 November 1978. I said then: I clearly remember those magnificent, ardent, frequently heroic priests with whom I was able to undertake efforts and struggles for the church in Poland. Enormous services in my pastoral work were rendered to me by the priest's council, as a community and an environment of solicitude for the life of the whole priesthood and the effectiveness of its pastoral activities. I said to the clergy in Rome: When I meet you here today for the first time, I still have in my heart and before my eyes the priesthood of the church in Poland and above all the priesthood of Krakow church--all our meetings on various occasions, those numerous talks which began in the days of seminary training, those reunion meetings of various class-years of priests, to which I was invited and in which I took part with joy and with some usefulness. This is just an excerpt. My whole speech to the Roman clergy was really a speech about the clergy in Poland, and in any case about the image of priesthood which I took with me on the basis of my experience with the Polish clergy, above all those of the Krakow Archdiocese. I thought this was the simplest way and above all that there was something to talk about without any empty boasting--simply talking about the problems, the reality, the attitudes, the awareness, about the facts and facts again; otherwise I would have had to generalize maybe quite justified and to-the-point generalizations, but it is well known that it is the facts based on experience which are most eloquent.

And so my first meeting with the clergy of the Roman diocese was based on experience taken from Poland, from living and working with the Polish clergy.

Now let us move on to the meeting with the Mexican priests which is similar to today's. The meeting was held at the Mother of God Sanctuary in Guadeloupe which is really in Mexico. Today's meeting is held in Czestochowa cathedral. I addressed them with the following words, among others:

Servants of the great cause, the fate of the church depends to a large extent on you, in those spheres entrusted to your pastoral care. This requires from you a deep awareness of the greatness of your mission which you have been given and the need to adapt yourselves within that mission to any situation. After all, what is at issue here is the church of Christ. And respect and love should be engendered within us by the fact that we have to serve in joy the sanctity of life. This lofty and demanding service cannot be given without a clear, well-rooted conviction of your own identity as Christ's priests, dispensers and keepers of divine mysteries, instruments for the salvation of people, and witnesses to the kingdom which begins in this world and is fulfilled in eternity.

That meeting in Mexico was as well or even better attended than this one because it was the only one held for Mexican priests in Guadeloupe. That meeting gave me the courage, at least paved the way for me to that first document addressed to the priesthood, with which you are surely acquainted, because it was published in Polish and handed to all bishops so that they might share it with their priesthood and so that on the basis of that letter they might experience this year's Maundy Thursday, the festival of priesthood.

In that document, "Letter to Priests on Maundy Thursday" of this year, I felt a real need to address the clergy of the whole church and to do so right at the beginning of the pontificate. I wanted it to be in connection with Maundy Thursday, in connection with the festival of priesthood. I saw before my eyes that day in Wawel Cathedral of Krakow when together we renewed our faith in the priesthood of Christ himself. In it I put before you our human existence, body and soul so that through us he might perform his act of salvation.

I will also cite a short passage from the letter to priests today--just a few sentences. Our pastoral work requires us to be close to people and all human affairs, be they man's personal, family or social affairs, to stay close to all those affairs in a priestly way. It is only then, within the circles of these affairs, that we become ourselves. And when we truly serve these human and often very difficult affairs, we are then ourselves, loyal to our own vocation. We have to search with all our perspicacity, together with all people, for that truth and that justice, whose final and true dimension we find nowhere else but in the gospel, in Christ himself.

And this letter to priests, which to a considerable extent was based on my Polish experience, went out into the world. Here and there it has even been suggested that the pope is trying to impose the Polish model of priesthood on the whole church. But these were isolated voices, looking for something that was not there. The letter was received mainly with satisfaction as a very simple, clear and at the same time brotherly statement of affairs, which for our cooperation in the universal church is of fundamental importance. It is not possible to leave in it any conceptual gaps, any ubiquitous situations; it is necessary to know from the very start where we stand, on what we count. Occasionally voices of concern are raised--concern as to whether the church might survive this vision of priesthood in today's secularized world.

But I came from Poland with such a deep conviction that it is only with this vision of priesthood that the church will survive--only with this vision of priesthood. There was some anxiety that it is that very vision, that image of priesthood linked with celibacy, the priesthood to which man dedicates himself completely, that frightens away and makes difficult the recruitment of candidates and slows down the process of vocation.

But I came away from Poland with the conviction that the opposite is the case, that it is this vision of priesthood that can begin another wave of vocations, a new increase in vocations throughout the church, because young people everywhere want to know where they are going and to what they dedicate themselves, if they are dedicating themselves.

And it seems that mostly this letter to priests was received in this way by bishops and by priests. It is free of what can be described as clericalism, although attempts have been made here and there in press comment to suggest that this is a vision of a clerical church, that it is a clerical vision of priesthood, that it is necessary to go in the direction of some kind of greater secularization of the priestly office.

[Excerpts] Yes, clearly we leave everyone with the freedom to judge and to think. But I believe that this letter about priests and priesthood is very human, very human. We are aware of the fact that we come from the people, that we have human weaknesses, and we by no means place ourselves above the people of God: we are only people, from the people, and for the people. Indeed, we who have most to do with human sins, and also with human sanctity, through the confessional often deeply feel our own shame in relation to lay people when we see how hard they strive for sanctity, which we sometimes lack. How hard they strive for sainthood how much they demand from you how much they give of themselves. I also feel this because in my roots I am a Polish priest. [applause]

There, dear brothers gathered here today round Jasna Gora, in Czestochowa cathedral, you have some of the thoughts which I want to share with you--clearly not every thought. May I refer you to the letter to the priests, because it is a fuller statement, but even it is not a document of magisterial nature. We have plenty of documents of magisterial nature. It is enough to mention the teaching of the council, the Encyclical (?Sacri Celibatus) of Pope Paul VI, the many letters to priests which nearly every pope has published--John XXIII, Pius XII and Pius XI--so that there is a multitude of sources both in the near and distant past.

Thus here are only a few thoughts, thoughts which apply to you, because Polish priests have their own history, which in close relationship with the history of the fatherland was written by whole generations of the servants of Christ and the disseminators of God's mysteries, by priests produced by our Polish soil.

We have always felt these deep links with the people of God, with all those from among whom we have come and for whom we have been appointed. I think that it is in this sense that Polish priests are not overclerical; they do not feel as if they are part of a clan, and if they did feel like that in the past then it was without (?reason). All this is, to a large extent, declining.

The witness to active faith drawn from Pentecost, from the garden, from Calvary, faith imbibed with our mother's milk, the witness of faith based on solid grounds amidst the bad experiences of our compatriots, of the whole nation, constitutes our spiritual identity--the foundations of our priestly identity. Much is being said in the church today on the subject of a priestly identity crisis in different countries. I think this problem exists in Poland only on a very small scale. In a way, we do not have such a problem. It seems that historical and contemporary circumstances have been shaped in such a way that there is no reason for us to feel that there is a crisis in our identity. We know who we are; we know what we are; and thanks to what we are, the people need us.

At this meeting today, I cannot fail to mention the thousands of Polish priests who gave their lives during the last war, especially in concentration camps. But allow me to limit my recollections, though they do crowd into the mind and the heart. But I will say that our heritage today of priestly faith, of service and solidarity with the whole nation in its most difficult times, which constitutes in a way the foundation of the historic trust of the Polish nation in the Polish priest, must still be maintained by every one of you, and in a way every one of you, all of you, must keep on maintaining this trust.

We know that it constitutes a particular capital of the trust which the nation has in the church, in the episcopate, and in priests. But we must never be complacent for this reason, and to think that it is all over. This capital must be won all the time by every one of us.

Christ himself told the apostles how they should think about themselves and what they should require of themselves. He told them: We are unworthy servants, we have only done what we should have done. You must thus, dear brothers, Polish priests, be mindful of these words and mindful of the historic experiences and always put before yourselves the tasks ensuing from the Gospel, which is the basis of our vocation.

This capital of trust, which the Polish priest has in the Polish nation, is a great thing, as long as he is faithful to his mission, if his behavior is clear, if it is worthy of the style which the Polish church has worked out during the last decades, of the style of evangelical witness and social service. May God forbid that this style should undergo any form of weakening.

The easiest way of--forgive me for using this word--conquering the church is through the priest, should the style, this service, this witness be lacking. The easiest way of conquering the church is through the priest.

This does not apply to Poland, but we must be continuously vigilant that this does not happen accidentally somewhere and that it does not develop in the wrong direction. You must be very vigilant, you must all possess that spirit of discernment.

Thanks to the priests, the church in Poland is unconquerable; it is unconquerable thanks to that unity of priests with the episcopate, and then that unity of the whole nation with the priests and with the episcopate.

But the church can also be conquered through priests. We must strongly guard against that.

Christ demands of his disciples to let their light shine before men.

[Excerpts] Let us, however, constantly pray, let us pray with greatest humility, let us pray for it as a most important matter.

I would also like to voice by warmest wish, which is the continuation and reiteration of what I said this morning from the summit of Jasna Gora to the young people and especially to young ecclesiastics, the wish that Poland may not cease to be the homeland of priestly vocations, that it may not cease to be the land of great witness to Christ supplied by the service of our lives, the ministry of the word and the Eucharist.

My dear ones, love holy Mary. I do not need to recommend you to do this because this appears to be a kind of Polish charisma. Love Mary. In your love do not cease to gain strength for your hearts. I say this with full awareness of the reality of the human heart. Do not cease to gain strength for your hearts. May she appear to you, and through you to all, as the mother of all those who thirst so much for her motherhood and her protection. [sentence indistinct]

I would also like to broach in conclusion--or rather begin to broach a matter which I will take up in a moment when I go back to Jasna Gora during the Angelus--the issue of missionary vocations and the Polish church's missionary contribution to the cause of the universal church. At present there is a very great demand for Polish priests throughout the world. Because we have among us missionary sisters, I would like to say that the same applies to them. There is an enormous demand.

While still in Poland, as the metropolitan of Krakow, I used to have tens of visits every year from all parts of the world, all continents, and even from Europe, made in search for priests for pastoral work. And it was often necessary to explain to my guests, to make excuses and to put the blame on Archbishop Wosinski, saying that it was his job to allocate, because we cannot work without order, that we must have a program for the allocation of the missionary power with which we are serving and wish to serve the whole church.

And I also used to explain that we too are a country of missions, that we find ourselves in a special situation, a frontline situation, where a lack of priestly power must not occur, [applause] where priestly work is particularly difficult and truly missionary. The priest does not take over something ready-made--he has to build his own workbench himself, to mention but catechization. This situation is not like that of the priest in Western countries and in the majority of the world's countries, where he simply comes to the classroom and teaches religion. His situation is such that he has to build his catechized community himself.

Clearly all this takes place within some catechization organization, an efficient, social and accepted organization, an organization directed with great solicitude by the episcopate and watched over, like the apple of their eye, by pastors themselves. Nevertheless, on every occasion it is a separate missionary effort. In turn, the priest, in order to make sure that his catechization is effective--particularly in some sectors, such as among young people, young people from secondary schools, from great conurbations where the current of secularization is stronger--has to give a very great deal of himself both intellectually and emotionally, has to add constantly to his education, has to work on himself constantly in order to cope with his tasks. This is the explanation I used to give my visitors from throughout the world. But while offering this explanation I realized that as far as quantity is concerned we are in a better situation than missionary countries, or even Latin American countries, where the average number of believers per priest is much worse than in Europe and in Poland.

Role of Church Stressed

LD061540 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1215 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] This is the fifth day of his holiness' visit to Poland. We start our broadcast with a brief speech which the Holy Father made at noon today before celebrating the Angelus with believers on the summit of Jasna Gora:

[Begin recording] [Pope] Jesus Christ be praised: My dear ones, you are waiting for the Angelus; are you waiting, or have you already said it? Because if you have not said it then you had better do it right away. [applause]

And now a few words by way of introduction to this prayer, to the prayer which recalls the mission, the mission on which Gabriel came, was sent to Miriam, Mary of Nazareth. I would like us, when we speak the prayer of Angelus today, to remember that this is the first missionary prayer, which speaks about missions. Gabriel's mission was the annunciation of the mission of Jesus Christ, and Jesus Christ's mission is continued by the mission of the church, and the church's mission is the mission of every one of us.

What is it that I am saying? I am saying that the church in Poland should be aware of its mission. You, dear brothers and sisters, dear compatriots, all of you here perform a special mission which, within the scope of the universal church's mission throughout the world, has an enormous importance, has its own specific weight, and this mission is performed by all of you, not only your primate who is your guide, who points the way for the church's mission in present-day Poland. Not only all bishops, priests, male and female monastic families, but all of you without exception who constitute the church, the whole, great "we" of the church of Christ in Poland, perform this mission.

You must consider this well, especially you young people who this morning played such a magnificent part in the liturgy. In relation to you I have one more debt to discharge, namely to bless all you young people and especially you, seminarists, lay brothers, novices and all the young, aware people, and I want to do this after the Angelus.

I am glad that the church in Poland not only persists in its mission but also that it is becoming increasingly a missionary church, that a growing number of Polish priests, monastic and diocesan, a growing number of sisters and even lay preachers are leaving for missionary countries where the faith has not been established, where the church is not constituted the way it has been here for 1,000 years, where this task remains to be done, where Christ has to be made near, where it is necessary to convert people and show them the way. I am glad that this missionary activity of the Polish church is growing and I want, through the prayer which we are about to say, through the Angelus, which as I have said was the first missionary prayer, to ask God that the church in Poland may continue in the awareness of its mission and that it may be at the same time become an increasingly missionary church ready to serve through its priests, monastic and lay sisters, the church in missions. [end recording]

Let us return for a moment to yesterday, to the meeting between John Paul II with Polish bishops. On Tuesday, 5 June, the Holy Father participated in Jasna Gora in the plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate. He also delivered a speech there in which he first spoke about his participation in the work of the episcopal conferences before he was elected pope, and also how the experiences gained through his work at the episcopate's conferences enabled him to prepare himself for those duties which he is now carrying out in the church.

Referring to the St Stanislaw jubilee celebrations, he depicted him as a representative of hierarchical order in the church and at the same time depicted the links with the history of the nation.

Here are a few excerpts from the pope's speech pertaining to these very problems:

Hierarchical order, the Holy Father said, is constitutional in Christ's church. The church, which in the form of the people of God was built on the mystery of revelation and redemption, continuously being reborn through the Holy Ghost, as a visible reality with a clearly defined hierarchical system. This system constitutes the church as a defined community and society which also through its hierarchical system has entered the history of mankind, the history of the various peoples and nations. Not only has the hierarchical system of the church decisively entered into the history of the nation, but at the same time the history of the nation was in some providential way, placed in that structure of the church in Poland.

When in the year 1,000 there was being set up in Poland the basic structure of the hierarchical system of the church, it was being set up from the very beginning in hierarchical unity with the system of the whole church, with the hierarchy of the Apostolic See.

In this relationship, the structure of the church in our fatherland has existed without interruption until our times. Thanks to this, Poland is Catholic; it has also been always faithful. The unity of hierarchical structure, the bonds existing between the Polish Episcopate and the See of Peter constitutes the foundation of this unity on a universal scale. The church in Poland throughout the past centuries has been on very firm foundations, which is one of the characteristics of Christ's church.

The hierarchical system of the church finds its [words indistinct] in its mission and [words indistinct]. From this mission and this use the Apostolic See draws its specific character.

Having before our eyes this adequate and correct picture of the church and the correct picture of the Holy See, we can in an appropriate way define the importance of the problem which for a number of years became topical in Poland, that is, the problem of the normalization of relations between church and state.

To favor the normalization of relations between church and state indicates, in our epoch, insight into the fundamental rights of man, among which the right of religious freedom possesses its undoubted, and in a way, fundamental, central importance. The normalization of relations between state and church is a proof of practical respect of this right with all its consequences in the life of the political community.

Normalization understood in this way is also a practical manifestation of the fact that the state bases its mission toward the nation on the principle of auxiliary help; that it wants it to be an expression of the full sovereignty of the nation.

It is particularly in relation to the Polish nation, taking into consideration its 1,000-year-old and contemporary and exceptional bonds with the Catholic Church, that this last aspect assumes special importance.

Continuing his long speech, the Holy Father depicted the episcopate's solicitude and efforts to protect the nation from extinction of moral nature in personal and national life, and ended the speech by depicting the links between the jubilee of St Stanislaw and the whole life of the church in Poland with the spiritual history of the whole of Europe.

Arrival in Krakow

LD070240 Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 6 June--PAP--On Wednesday evening, Pope John Paul II, accompanied by Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, arrived in Krakow, his former arch-bishopric see.

At Krakow Green, the distinguished guest was met by members of the church hierarchy. Present were members of local authorities--Chairman of Krakow's People's Council Kazimierz Barcikowski and Krakow's Governor Edward Barszcz.

The pope expressed his thanks for those gathered, including the representatives of the authorities, for their participation in the welcoming ceremony. He said: "I am greeting the old Krakow which I remember and the new one which thanks to the Nowa Huta District has expanded three-fold or even more." The pope expressed his joy over his come back to the city.

Cheered by the faithful, the pope drove in an open car to the Wawel Castle Cathedral.

This toric sacral building is considered the most distinguished Polish shrine; the enthronement ceremonies of Polish kings were held there. It also houses many works of art and in its vaults there are crypts with royal tombs and sarcophagi of national romantic poets.

John Paul II entered the cathedral and he said prayers in the St. Stanislaw confession at Queen Jadwiga's tomb and at the King Batory Chapel. He also stopped at the "Black Christ", a cross from the turn of the 13th century. At that cross pope John Paul II prayed during his stay in Krakow in the capacity of the Vatican [word indistinct].

Having taken a seat on a throne in front of a great altar, Pope John Paul II greeted the assembly. Then he was greeted by priests and bishops of the Krakow Archdiocese, its metropolitan Cardinal Franciszek Macharski and the cathedral chapter. Present was head of the state Wawel art collections, Professor Jerzy Szablowski. The distinguished guest delivered a speech.

"After my arrival in Krakow", he said, "I have taken my first step towards the cathedral to meet with you waiting here." Next, the pontiff said that those present there knew very well what the Wawel Cathedral has meant and continues to mean for him. He greeted families, parents and young people.

From the Wawel Cathedral the pope headed for the residence of Krakow bishops where he will stay during his visit in the city.

On Thursday the pope will visit the monastery in Kalwaria Zebzydowska and his native town Wadowice and the site of the former Nazi death camp in Oswiecim-Brzezinka (Auschwitz-Birkenau).

Army Daily on Visit

LD041802 Warsaw PAP in English 1326 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

["Pope John Paul's II Visit"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 June, PAP--Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries a commentary under the above title. Excerpts:

It is for the first time that the head of the Catholic Church has arrived to a socialist state.

During a meeting with Pope Paul VI in December 1977 Edward Gierek emphasized that "the patriotic unity arising above the differences in world outlook is a historical must and supreme good for our nation and the political forces holding the helm of the state."

The policy of our party serves to strengthen this unity. The party has acted and will act in favour of promoting and consolidating the Marxist-Leninist ideology. The Polish United Workers' Party, without playing down the differences in world outlook, is looking for methods and planes for a joint activity of believers and non-believers for the benefit of People's Poland.

This is how we see the policy of strengthening the national unity. Due to the concepts which have passed the test of life in Poland--a secular country implementing the constitutional principle of separation of the church from the state--we consolidate a state "the trait of which is that there is no conflict between the church and the state", as Edward Gierek put it in the Vatican.

People's Poland guarantees her believers full freedom of practicing their religion. The beautiful values related to the principle of tolerance and respect for differences in world outlook and culture are fully cultivated in Poland's legal and constitutional norms and in everyday life.

In this situation the differences in approach to religion do not impede fruitful cooperation between believers and non-believers.

The secular nature of the state has also become a foundation for defining the main principles of cooperation between the state and the Catholic Church. The basic assumptions of this cooperation, a cooperation embracing a wide range of tasks serving the motherland's welfare, is the creation of increasingly better conditions for (?Poland's) development and further prosperity which are underlain by the ever more effective work of all Poles and by the respect for the country's foreign policy.

This is how we understand the foundations of the patriotic unity of our society.

Winding up, let us recall another fragment of the communique issued after the latest meeting between Edward Gierek and Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the passage expressing a conviction that the visit by Pope John Paul II "will serve the unity of Poles in realizing national goals for the prosperity of the motherland, the Polish People's Republic".

In the name of those principles Pope John Paul II is cordially welcomed in his motherland by the authorities and the society, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE Comment

LDO42236 Warsaw PAP in English 1808 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 June, PAP--The Warsaw's Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE devoted today's issue (besides the home and foreign news) to the visit paid by Pope John Paul II to Poland.

The daily carries richly illustrated (15 pictures) reports on the first and the second day of the pope's visit in Warsaw and in Gziesno.

In an editorial devoted to the significance of the pilgrimage of the head of the Catholic Church for Poland the daily stressed:

Poland's capital welcomed his holy [words indistinct] the town was festive. The streets of the pope's passage were decorated with papal and Polish flags and were lined with crowds of Varsovians and guests from all over Poland. The streets were covered with a carpet of flowers. There was perfect order.

On this hot, June day inaugurating the pope's pilgrimage to his homeland on the day which will be forever recorded not only in the history of the church in Poland, the people of Warsaw manifested their maturity and understanding of the deep sense of his historic visit.

Above all it has a religious character. But it is also filled with important moral and patriotic contents. It is to serve, as Edward Gierek stressed in the Belweder Palace, the consolidation of Pole's unity. It should bring about new impulses in the cooperation between the church and the state in everything which favours Poland's development and contributes to the further tightening of relations between Poland and the Apostolic See.

In the same spirit spoke the Holy Father who recalled that the church continually granted its support to the authentic progress and peaceful development of the humanity. He wished his homecountry further attainments in the building of prosperity and the well-being of all the Poles. John Paul II quoted the words of Pope Paul VI spoken at the end of 1977 during the meeting with Edward Gierek in the Vatican and added that they should be treated as a motto of his current visit to his motherland. Pope Paul VI said then that "prosperous and happy Poland lies in the interest of peace and good cooperation among the nations of Europe."

In accordance with their assurances, the Polish Government prepared a really cordial reception for the distinguished guest, full of esteem and worthy of his high office. Already in his first speeches the Holy Father stressed it many times conveying to Edward Gierek personally and the leadership of this country thanks for their toil and effort put in the preparation of his visit.

We are most deeply convinced that this significant visit, so beautifully inaugurated, will become an important factor consolidating the unity of Poles in what is most important for them: The work and efforts designed to prevent those inhuman times of war from repeating and ensuring Poland and Europe true and lasting peace.

PAP ON U.S.-POLAND TRADE DEVELOPMENT, PROBLEMS

ID051932 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 5 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 5 June, PAP--In 1978, Poland's trade turnover with the United States (which occupies the third place in Polish trade exchange with the capitalist countries) reached 1,230 million dollars with 780 million and 450 million accounting for Polish import from the U.S. and export respectively. Such a figure marks a twofold increase in Poland's turnover with the United States over the last five year period (at an annual rate). The increase had undoubtedly been brought about, to a considerable degree, by the activities of the Polish-American Economic Council, operational since 1974, whose fifth session, attended by 80 representatives of the North American industry, was held in Krakow last month. The figures point to lack of balance in Polish-American trade turnovers. Such a situation is neither advantageous for Poland nor beneficial for the cooperation between the two countries, as was stressed by Robert Mallott, chairman of the American section of the council. In his inaugural address, he said that from the viewpoint of Polish-American cooperation the issue belonged to the most crucial ones. The drive towards improving the trade balance is also Poland's concern.

It is worth stressing that agricultural produce constitute the second group of commodities whose import from the United States negatively influences Poland's balance. The American side is vividly interested in the growth of self-reliability in the field of agricultural production which would free Poland's hard currency means and turn her into a [few words indistinct] the purchase of industrial commodities.

Industrial cooperation between countries of different social systems and much varying economic potentials is extremely difficult and its development between Poland and the United States is complicated. Limitations which hamper that development are, obviously, assessed in a different way by each of the sides. In Americans' view barriers may stem from the impossibility of having the Polish zloty converted, [word indistinct] the difference of ways of financing that (?activity), from problems related to the transfer of profits, and from difficulties in setting up agencies of American firms in Poland. Reservations of the Polish side chiefly concern the restriction of the American technology transfer due to the control exercised by the [word indistinct] administration, to the (?introduction) of (?anti-trust) and anti-dumping laws and protectionist actions. The session of the economic council was unable to solve all these problems and remove all the obstacles hampering the development of Polish-American cooperation. Its aim was different. The council is an advisory body to the governments of the two countries. What is most important, however, as R. Mallott noted is the fact that the two sides have an open discussion.

PINKOWSKI MEETS WITH CUNHAL, ADDRESSES PCP CONGRESS

Cunhal Meeting

LDO51710 Warsaw PAP in English 1323 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 4 June, PAP--The head of the PUWP CC delegation for the 9th PCP Congress, secretary of the PUWP CC Jozef Pinkowski met with the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal in the Central Committee of the PCP.

The meeting was attended by the head of the PCP CC Foreign Department, Albano Nunes and Deputy Head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Krzysztof Ostrowski. The two sides discussed the development of cooperation between the PUWP and the PCP, which was charted as a result of A. Cunhal's visit to Poland in 1978 and of brotherly meetings with First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek. Other topics included the exchange of information on the current problems in the activity of both parties.

Address to Congress

LDO51714 Warsaw PAP in English 1736 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

["Speech by Jozef Pinkowski"--PAP headline]

[Text] Lisbon, 4 June, PAP--The 9th Congress of the Portuguese Party is not only a great event in the life of your party and the country but it is also a momentous development of the entire international communist and working class movement. It is to the credit of your party that profound and revolutionary transformations have taken place in Portugal and that the struggle for maintaining the gains of revolution has been waged.

Our party, along with the entire Polish society, has been following with respect and sympathy the achievements of Portuguese communists, your magnificent traditions and commitment displayed in the struggle waged in the interest of the working people for a wide front of democratic and progressive forces, for the socialist future of Portugal.

We are glad that the Portuguese Communist Party represents a significant force and enjoys the growing confidence of the working class, peasants and the working people of Portugal.

The PUWP has been persistently acting in favour of consolidation of the unity within the international working class movement, in the spirit of faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We also attach great importance to ideological unity and cooperation with communist parties waging a principled struggle in capitalist countries for the interest of the working people. We are glad our ties with the PCP are so close.

In accord with the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence and vital interests of Poland we are building good relations with all countries. We are happy that relations between Poland and the Republic of Portugal, serving rapprochement between nations, have developed in the past 20 years.

It is the policy to [as received] detente and peace that today maps out the direction of world's development. The Soviet Union and socialist countries are leading spokesmen of that policy. The peaceful policy of the CPSU, personal contribution of its leader, Leonid Brezhnev in this domain, arouse world-wide support and respect.

However, this policy still encounters numerous obstacles, is in the focus of ideological clashes, is exposed to constant attacks by opponents of peace and socialism.

That is why we strongly condemn the hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership and its permanent aggressions launched against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which threaten the world peace and security. We voice our solidarity with the Vietnamese nation which defends its national independence.

All peaceful forces welcome the provisions and announcement of the forthcoming signature of an agreement between the USSR and the U.S. on the strategic armaments limitation SALT II. This permits new hopes for progress in disarmament and military detente.

We come out for a just, complex [as received] solution to the Middle East conflict which would provide for the recognising and guaranteeing the right for a Palestinian nation to a sovereign state existence. We also condemn the policy of apartheid and all symptoms of racialism. We participate in all [words indistinct] efforts and initiatives of socialist countries in favour of curbing and eventually abandoning the arms race inspired by NATO.

SZYDLAK RECEIVES SRV POWER, COAL MINISTER

AU022015 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On 30 May, Jan Szydlak, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, received Nguyen Chan, minister of power and coal of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is visiting Poland. During the meeting, which was attended by Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak, the sides discussed problems of the current state and prospects of Polish-Vietnamese cooperation in mining and energy.

The Polish mining industry is participating in the construction of coal mines in Vietnam and will participate in the expansion of the scientific-technical base of the coal industry.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

SRV Ambassador Nguyen Ngoc Yuen was present.

EDITORIAL PROTESTS 'DOUBLE MORALITY' OF W. BERLIN HIJACK TRIAL

AU022011 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 31 May 79 p 8 AU

[Commentary signed "(ZK)": "Double Morality"]

[Text] A dismal farce. This is how we can describe the West Berlin trial, which ended on Monday [28 May], of the hijacker of the Polish Air Lines plane en route from Gdansk to Berlin. The sentencing of Hans Detler Tiede to 9 months in prison and the acquittal of his accomplice, Ingrid Ruske, is sheer mockery of justice and a trampling on the moral principles that the civilized world professes.

We may at this point recall the wave of indignation and condemnation voiced by the world public in connection with the hijack of the Lufthansa plane to Mogadiscio and the severe sentences meted out by the U.S. courts to the air pirates who had hijacked planes over the United States. What is the difference between these crimes and the crime committed by Tiede on board the Polish Air Lines plane? None at all. All the elements of his crime were the same as those of the aforementioned crimes: Endangering human life, the danger resulting for air space and other planes from the plane's deviation from its appointed course, and so on. The only difference is that all this took place in the air space over the socialist countries and that the criminal claimed that he had to do what he did.

The verdict passed by the West Berlin jury and by the judge compares with the verdicts passed in such cases by FRG courts. Many times the hijackers of planes from Eastern Europe have received lenient sentences in the FRG, a country which is so keen on posing as a "Rechtsstaat," that is, a state ruled by law, order and justice. But these notions are, as is obvious, relative notions.

The sentence passed on Tiede can be contrasted with the GDR court's sentence passed on Fischer, who was the hijacker's accomplice and who was directly involved in preparations for the hijack. He was arrested and sentenced to 8 years in prison by a Berlin court. In this case justice has been done. The GDR's judiciary was most severe in judicially viewing participation in a serious crime such as an act of air piracy, and the defendant was punished.

This decision is in accordance with the GDR penal code and with the sentiments of the public, which condemns all acts of terrorism and piracy that endanger public order and expose human life to enormous dangers. However, it seems that for the West Berlin jury and for the American judge, who passed the sentence, the dangers to which human life is exposed are of lesser importance than the arguments fabricated by the terrorist in question. This is yet another example of double morality.

PRESS VIEWS ON ELECTIONS TO EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

LDO70748 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on the elections to European Parliament]

[Text] ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes that "direct election to the European Parliament is closely connected with many difficulties encountered by the EEC economic integration."

The daily goes on that:

"Suffice it to recall that there are 6 million jobless in the member countries of the community. Apart from that, there are many other problems, for example, the monetary one. Due to all these problems, no noticeable success can be achieved in economic integration. That is why it was decided to put stress on political integration to be symbolized by the election."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY goes on:

"After the Helsinki Final Act a base for creative development of relations between the countries of different socio-political systems was formed in Europe. The transformation of EEC into a political union which is the aim of the advocates of integration would pose a profound obstacle on the road of rapprochement among the countries of the old continent. It would deepen the process of division of Europe into two opposite groupings and obstruct the further progress in detente."

Moreover, the daily writes, the question of reduced sovereignty of national parliaments "gains particular significance when seen from the angle of the future development of the common market and its stance on all-European cooperation and implementation of the provisions of the CSCE Final Act which was defined in the spirit of sovereignty and independence of each of the state signatories. That is why the future role played by the European Parliament in the EEC should be carefully watched."

In the context of the election to the West European Parliament, TRYBUNA LUDU writes about attempts at including West Berlin in that West European assembly:

Every attempt at political integration of the town with the FRG aroused well-grounded protests and was received by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and other socialist countries as an irresponsible act hampering the process of detente. This time it is the same. Unceremonial inclusion of West Berlin in the West European Parliament should be regarded as an act contradicting the Four-Power Agreement which stresses clearly and unequivocally that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and cannot be ruled by the FRG in future either. The present situation connected with the election to the West European Parliament points out that some Western politicians forget about the necessity of treating the Four-Power Agreement in a careful and responsible way. It is not for the first time that they violate the agreement and that when obvious reaction comes they lament that detente is in danger.

DEVELOPMENT OF FARM PRODUCER COOPERATIVES CONTINUES

AU302125 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 79 p 8 AU

[PAP report: "Sociocultural Activities of Agricultural Producer Cooperatives"]

[Text] The 28 May Warsaw session of the Board of the Central Union of Agricultural Producer Cooperatives evaluated results of the performance of producer cooperatives in 1978 and the program for their further sociocultural activities.

The economic and organization development of cooperative farms was again accelerated in 1978. Discussing the long-term program for developing sociocultural activities of agricultural producer cooperatives in 1981-85, the session reviewed the achievements of the cooperatives movement in this regard and stressed that in the past few years the housing conditions of many cooperative families had improved, new social and cultural centers had been opened, the forms of organized recreation had been improved and more people had been able to enjoy such recreation. However, as the session stressed, the further development of cooperatives calls for expanded activities in this regard, a task which is made easier by the ever improving economic results achieved by cooperative farms.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER JAGJIVAN RAM

Meeting With Andrei

AU050852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/6/1979--On May 4, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, had talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, with Jagjivan Ram, deputy prime minister and minister of defence of India.

Continuing his visit to Romania, the deputy prime minister and minister of defence of India, together with the military delegation accompanying him, visited military units, economic units, historical establishments and touristic spots.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU052119 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/6/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of Romania, received on Tuesday Jagjivan Ram, deputy prime minister and minister of defence of India, now on an official visit to Romania at head of a military delegation.

Reference was made during the interview to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and India which witness an upward course, in keeping with the important agreements reached during the Romanian-Indian summit dialogue in Bucharest and Delhi. The mutual wish was also expressed to further develop the Romanian-Indian cooperation both bilaterally and internationally, in the interest of both peoples, of peace and understanding among nations.

Current international problems were also approached, stress being laid on the interest of Romania and of India to make their active contribution to the political, peaceful settlement of the litigious issues among states, to the struggle for eradicating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order, to the establishment of new interstate relations grounded on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, non-recourse to threat or use of force, and mutual advantage. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of undertaking concrete actions for general disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in particular.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Embassy Reception

AU052120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/6/1979--India's ambassador in Bucharest, Ashok Kumar Ray, gave a reception on June 5 marking the visit Jagjivan Ram, deputy prime minister and minister of defence of India, is paying to Romania.

The guests included Colonel-General Ion Coman, minister of national defence, Lieutenant-General Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army, Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, generals and senior officers, heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps.

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ROMANIA

6 June Departure

AU061221 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/6/1979--Jagjivan Ram, deputy prime minister and defense minister of India, who headed a military delegation on an official visit to Romania, left Bucharest on 6 June.

BRAZILIAN MINES MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU051025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/6/1979--On June 5, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of Romania, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received General Octaviano Massa, secretary-general in the Ministry of Mines and Energy of the Federative Republic of Brazil, on a visit to Romania.

Problems regarding the Romanian-Brazilian economic cooperation were approached during the interview.

DANISH MINISTER OESTERGAARD ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU061931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/6/1979--Upon the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Mrs Lise Oestergaard, member of the Danish Government, minister without portfolio at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Bucharest on June 6 for a visit to Romania.

ISRAEL'S PERES RECEIVES GERE-LED RCP DELEGATION

AU052115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Tel Aviv, (AGERPRES) 5/6/1979--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, now in Israel upon the invitation of the Labour Party and the MAPAM party, was received by Shimon Peres, chairman of the labour party.

During the talks, information was exchanged on the preoccupations of the two parties and views on some current international issues.

REPORTAGE ON RCP DELEGATION IN PORTUGAL

Meeting With Soares

AU050902 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee met in Lisbon with Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, to whom he conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Mario Soares conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings, and expressed his great esteem and consideration for the prodigious activities of the Romanian head of state. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on the two parties' interests and discussed certain aspects of the international situation.

Message to PCP Congress

AU051050 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Jun 79 p 5 AU

["Message of the RCP Central Committee to the Ninth Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Congress", delivered in Lisbon by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee on 1 June]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the Romanian working people, we take great pleasure in conveying a warm message of friendship and solidarity to you, the participants in the PCP congress, to all your party's activists and to the friendly Portuguese people.

The Romanian communists and all the working people in our country follow with great interest and solidarity the activities of the PCP which, together with the other progressive, democratic and patriotic forces in Portugal, is working to safeguard and consolidate the revolutionary, democratic achievements of the Portuguese people along the path opened up on 25 April 1974 and consecrated in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic in accordance with their will and legitimate aspirations for freedom, independence and social progress.

We want to take this opportunity, too, to express our satisfaction with the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity that have been established and are developing between our parties on the basis of full equality of rights and mutual esteem and respect. We take pleasure in underscoring the essential and vital contribution made to the development of these relations by meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Alvaro Cunhal.

We also want to stress the ascending evolution of relations between Romania and Portugal; we are convinced that, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, these relations will continuously expand and diversify in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas, in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and with the cause of peace, security, cooperation and progress in Europe and throughout the world.

Dear comrades, all our people are currently focusing their energies and creative forces on implementing the 11th RCP Congress' program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advance toward communism. During the current 5-year plan, the working people, led by the party, have attained new and important successes in considerably developing the production forces, in applying modern science and technology and modernizing the entire economy, thus achieving a rapid development of production, increasing the national income and continuously improving the people's material and intellectual well-being. In the spirit of the guidelines and tasks established by the congress, our party is consistently working to deepen socialist democracy and to continuously expand the framework permitting all the people's participation in leading the country's socioeconomic life; at the same time, it is carrying out intensive political-educational activities to develop the socialist consciousness of the masses and to promote the multilateral assertion of man's personality. [paragraph continues]

The achievements obtained in all the fields of activity demonstrate the correctness and realism of our party's and state's policies, which are creatively applying the general laws of socialism and universally valid truths to the specific conditions prevailing in Romania.

Dear comrades, fully in accordance with the goals of its domestic policy, the RCP and Socialist Romania are pursuing an active foreign policy of continuously developing the friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, and strengthening the solidarity and cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries, and of expanding the economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations with all the states in the world, regardless of their social system. We firmly base these relations on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and nonrecourse to the use of or threat of force.

Our international activities proceed on the basis of the great revolutionary social and national changes and the changes recorded in the international balance of forces. The current world situation highlights on the one hand the increasingly determined assertion of the people's will to be free and independent and to develop as complete masters of their fate in a climate of peace and cooperation, and on the other hand the accentuation of the imperialist policy of domination and force and of redividing the world into zones of influence, the persistence of tension and conflicts, and the emergence of new conflicts, which seriously threaten the security and tranquility of some peoples and the peace of all mankind. In view of these very complex conditions, our party believes that it is more necessary than ever to strengthen the cooperation and collaboration between the peoples, between progressive forces everywhere, in the struggle to promote a new, democratic policy of complete equality among states, to solve mankind's major problems, and to secure peace and security in the world.

As a European country, Romania firmly acts to normalize and develop the relations among the countries on the continent and to promote the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki final document as a unitary whole. Thus, we believe that it is very important to prepare thoroughly the meeting scheduled to take place in Madrid in 1980, so that it can adopt tangible measures and decisions likely to continue and deepen the process of achieving security on the continent, to expand the economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between all the European countries, and in particular, to begin and carry through military disengagement and disarmament, without which there can be no question of peace and security in Europe or in the world.

Romania consistently advocates and firmly struggles to eliminate the use of and threat of force from international relations, to settle all the hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world, and to resolve interstate disputes only by peaceful means, through negotiations.

We believe that to establish and consolidate a climate of peace and free cooperation between all the nations in the world, resolute measures must be adopted to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Alongside the other peace-loving and progressive forces, Romania is determined to actively struggle and to intensively contribute to achieving this vital aspiration of mankind.

We also devote great attention to the problem of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, based on complete equality and equity, which should permit more rapid progress for the backward countries, their free access to modern science and technology, and economic stability in the world.

Acting in the spirit of its long-standing internationalist traditions, the RCP is continuously strengthening its relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with the communist and workers parties, and is consistently militating to achieve a new type of unity, based on full equality and noninterference in internal affairs, on each party's right to map out its political line and its revolutionary tactics and strategy independently in keeping with the specific conditions in which it is working.

At the same time, the RCP believes that at present it is very important to continuously develop a cooperation based on equality and mutual respect among the communist parties and the socialist, social-democratic and other workers' and progressive forces and national liberation movements, in the struggle for revitalizing changes in the society, for democratizing the international life for detente and peace in the world.

Expressing yet again our conviction that the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will extensively develop in the future, we wish you, dear comrades, full success in the proceedings of your congress and in your future activities devoted to Portugal's independent development along the path of democracy, prosperity and social progress.

SCIENTIFIC-CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

AU062115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Kabul, AGERPRES 6/6/1979--A programme for cultural-scientific exchanges between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for 1979-1980 was signed in Kabul.

Concluded on the basis of the cultural-scientific agreement between the two states, the document provides for the development of exchanges in the domain of education, culture, arts and sciences, in view of a better reciprocal knowledge and of strengthening the relations of friendship between the two countries.

SCINTEIA DISSATISFIED WITH RESULTS OF UNCTAD V

AU061950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

["UNCTAD V--Results Fail to Meet Peoples' Expectations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1979--The general results of the Manila Reunion are much below peoples' expectations. They do not answer their confidence and hopes, stresses SCINTEIA of June 6. In a commentary on the session, the major Romanian daily notes that no relevant, concrete progress was recorded in Manila in the settlement of the fundamental problems of building the new international economic order. The accords, appeals, declarations of principle, recorded in resolutions are not at all committing for the developed countries. Of course, SCINTEIA mentions, it is a positive fact that a series of documents were endorsed regarding the programme of actions for the 80's in support to the less developed countries, the struggle against restrictive commercial practices, increased assistance for development, the halting of the drain of skilled cadres from poor countries, the fighting of negative consequences of the multinational societies, the utilization of industrial marks and patents by the third world states. [paragraph continues].

Unfortunately, no concrete, actual resolutions were reached on such essential problems on the agenda as a change of pattern in the current system of inter-state economic relations, the elimination of protectionism, the expansion of the generalized system of preferences, the monetary system reform, compensations for the losses suffered by the developing countries because of price ups and downs in the raw materials market and of inflation in the West, the settlement of the foreign debts of the Third World, the drafting of a code of conduct in the transfer of technology from the rich countries to the poor countries. At the same time, the documents endorsed do not refer to the relation between development issues and disarmament issues.

It is true, SCINTEIA shows, close or similar stands were expressed on the need for finding positive solutions to all these problems, but it was once more proved how long a way it is from words to deeds. As a matter of fact, attempts were also made at deviating the debates toward questions which were not on the agenda--the oil price question, for one--with the clear intention of making a breach in the ranks of the countries of the GROUP of 77. Standing on such a position as to protect their immediate interests, the economically developed countries thus hampered the adoption of efficient measures on the liquidation of the current disbalance in the international economic relations. The frustration generated by economic inequality is not only a moral question. Poverty first of all affects the poor ones but it also bears on those tolerating it. In an ever more interdependent world, the inequality relations become an ever stronger factor of instability. That is why, SCINTEIA stresses, the results of the Manila session should be a signal meant to mobilize the states to intensifying their efforts for the settlement of the big issues of development. The new order must not be regarded as a technico-financial problem of interest to experts alone. It is a vital problem to hundreds upon millions of people, and the very future of mankind depends on the liquidation of underdevelopment. The new economic order is a grand objective, a fight target demanding the revolutionary transformation of inter-state relations, their providing with new, just and equitable foundations allowing for the development of all peoples, of the lagging ones in particular, as a primordial demand of progress of the entire mankind. Naturally, the paper shows, one cannot ignore the fact that the replacement of the old relations of inequality and injustice affects the privileges acquired for centuries by a series of states, many a time by force, by subjugating numerous peoples. The liquidation of underdevelopment, of the world's division into rich and poor, the building of the new economic order is an objective of big complexity which should be participated in by all progressive, advanced forces of mankind. That is why, SCINTEIA emphasizes, it would not be realistic to consider that so complex problems could have been solved overnight.

In this context, the newspaper advocates the mobilization of all progressive forces of the world, of all peoples for the building of the new economic order and insists on the need for strengthened unity and solidarity of the developing countries, for their collaboration and mutual assistance in the efforts for the building of a free and prosperous life. Such a demand is the more imperious in the perspective of the 1980 UN General Assembly session devoted to the new economic order. The unsatisfactory results of the Manila session of UNCTAD point still more to the need for an adequate preparation of this session, for it to really mark a step ahead toward the attainment of all peoples' aspirations after progress, SCINTEIA concludes.

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ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS MEETING OF SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT EXECUTIVE BUREAU

AU052110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/6/1979--Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Unity Front, a meeting took place of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front on June 5.

During the meeting, the Executive Bureau discussed and approved the report on the foreign relations activity of the SUF National Council in 1978.

Next, the Executive Bureau discussed and approved the report on the organization and election of the working people's control teams and of their working conferences on commune, town and city levels.

The Executive Bureau considered and approved the proposals made on the improvement of organization and activity of the citizens' committees, on the higher responsibilities of the Socialist Unity Front and the people's councils in guiding their activity. The proposals concern a higher role of the citizens' committees as public bodies in the Romanian socialist democracy system, their broader activity, the development and promotion of the citizens' initiatives. In connection with the compositions of the citizens' committees the indication was given that a far larger number of non-party members should be included, and that women should account for at least 40 per cent.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO BUCHAREST RESEARCH, DESIGN UNITS

AU070835 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, accompanied by other comrades of the party-state leadership, this morning began a working visit to central research, design and technical engineering institutes, an event that marks the beginning of the proceedings of the plenum of the National Council of Science and Technology--a party-state forum of Romanian science."

This new working dialog of the party secretary general began this morning at the Central Institute for Chemical Research [ICECHIM]. Upon arrival, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, ministers, members of the leadership of the National Council for Science and Technology and by leaders of the Academy of Science and of ICECHIM.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu greatly appreciated the results recorded by ICECHIM, a powerful instrument of Romanian Science.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS POPE'S STATEMENT TO POLISH BISHOPS

AUD52153 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Speaking at the bishops' conference of the Polish Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II advocated the unity of Europe on a Christian basis, the rapprochement of the Catholic and the Orthodox churches and of the East and West for the purpose of strengthening and protecting human morals and human rights. However, the pope did not say on what foundations and by what methods the church intends to carry out this program for the protection of human rights.

VRHOVEC TALKS WITH COLOMBO NONALIGNED MEETING COUNTERPARTS

LDO61846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 6 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs and head of the Yugoslav delegation to the ministerial session of the Coordinating Bureau, Josip Vrhovec, met today delegation heads of a number of nonaligned countries also participating in the Colombo meeting.

Vrhovec held talks with the host to the meeting, Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Hameed, Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee, Iraqi Foreign Minister Hammadi, head of the PLO delegation Qaddumi and Zambian Foreign Minister Chakulya.

The talks are reported to have covered work of the Coordinating Bureau's ministerial conference as a whole, the most important items on its agenda, and concrete questions discussed by the preparatory meeting during [the] last two days. The importance of the session in the light of the preparations for the sixth summit and documents which the Coordinating Bureau is to adopt were also considered.

Views were exchanged on many concrete aspects of focuses of crises in the world, on southern Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and others. It was considered how and to what extent the non-aligned countries can contribute to their settlement, taking as the point of departure the fundamental principles of the non-aligned policy. As for the Middle East crisis, the indispensability of support to Arab countries for the sake of their further effective struggle against Israel's aggression was emphasized at the talks. It was also pointed to the indispensability of an all-encompassing, just solution of this crisis and to the rights of all Arab countries and peoples to independence, freedom, autonomy and their own state.

As for southern Africa, it was noted that the racist regimes, supported by some imperialist quarters, are intensifying their activity, which points to the need of a still greater support of the non-aligned countries to liberation movements. Focuses of crises in Southeast Asia are assessed as very serious, owing to which they deserve adequate attention and efforts of the non-aligned countries.

BORBA, POLITIKA, VJESNIK COMMENT ON COLOMBO NONALIGNED MEETING

LDO61328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG)--The results achieved and the responsibilities ahead for the non-aligned movement can be expected to heighten the individual and collective responsibility and vigilance of the movement's members, the Belgrade daily BORBA writes today in commenting on the course of the preparatory meeting for the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's ministerial meeting in Colombo.

The daily notes that this would hinder the "attempts to undermine, distort and weaken the principles of non-alignment and to endanger the action unity and solidarity of the movement."

"There is a firm belief that in this phase of the development, the non-aligned will again succeed in overcoming differences and resisting pressures and influences," writes BORBA.

In commenting on the requests by Iran, Pakistan, Surinam and Grenada to join the non-aligned movement, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes that involved here is the conviction of these countries that military alliances are a source of tension which undermine the foundations of independence and sovereignty.

The Zagreb daily VJESNIK assesses that the increased number of applications for the membership of the non-aligned movement testifies to the viability of the movement and the attractiveness of the non-aligned policy which opens possibilities for independence and the confirmation of one's own identity. These countries request what in the world today--in the shadow of the big--can often be easily lost, VJESNIK concludes.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT GIVES DINNER FOR UKRAINIAN DELEGATION

AU052118 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Last night in Belgrade Dragoslav Markovic, president of Yugoslavia's Assembly, gave a dinner in honor of the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. In his toast to the guests Markovic stressed that the Yugoslav-Soviet friendship, which was confirmed among other things also at the latest meeting of Presidents Tito and Brezhnev, is based on reliable and solid foundations.

Replying to the toast, Vatchenko pointed out that he interprets the warm hospitality encountered by the delegation in all places which it visited as an expression of aspirations to widen cooperation, especially in the economic and scientific fields.

SLOVENE, BELORUSSIAN DELEGATIONS DISCUSS DEVELOPING COOPERATION

LD061130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Slovene and Belorussian delegations had talks in Minsk today on the possibility of developing cooperation between these republics. What is involved is their readiness within the framework of the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations to establish, nurture and enhance varied forms of direct cooperation between the two republics, both in the economy and in other areas. During their talks today the representatives of Slovenia and Belorussia submitted several proposals regarding the consolidation of this sort of link between the two republics. [passage indistinct]

The Slovene delegation, which arrived in the Belorussian capital yesterday, is led by Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council, and the Belorussian delegation is led by Aleksandr Aksenov, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers. It was stressed during the talks that the establishment of closer Slovene-Belorussian cooperation contributes to the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations as a whole, which are based on the well-known principles contained in the Belgrade declaration, Moscow statement and other Yugoslav-Soviet documents, Dr Vratusa stressed.

As regards the development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, particular emphasis was placed on the importance of the recent friendly visit to the USSR by President Tito and his talks with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the Minsk talks the delegations informed each other of the historic and socio-economic development of the two republics in which context certain similarities were pointed out which, it was assessed, could favor the development of their links. Belorussia is one of the most developed Soviet republics, and so is Slovenia, in the Yugoslav community.

Aleksandr Aksenov recalled also the bonds of friendship established in the struggle against fascist occupiers. He said that the Belorussian people will never forget that in occupied Europe in 1941 the Yugoslavs started the struggle against fascist occupiers.

It was noted during the talks that the opportunities for cooperation are very wide-ranging indeed and that it is a good idea to examine, on the basis of these agreements [as received], in which areas and between which organizations this cooperation will develop. The basic idea is that directly interested organizations, organs or institutions cooperate directly within the limits of the solutions pertaining to the system. It was thus suggested that Ljubljana and Minsk cooperate, that Slovene work organizations build a marketing center in Minsk and keep supplying it, and that products of Belorussian enterprises be placed on the Slovene market.

The example of cooperation between Ukraine and Croatia, which is developing in various areas, was referred to during the talks. Individual proposals will be discussed within the next few days during the visit by the Slovene delegation, since some certainly require more detailed study.

Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

BORBA REPORTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SOVIET UNION

AU060830 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 79 p 6 AU

[Z. V. report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 16 May--"According to a statement issued by the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia today, the economic relations between the SFRY and the USSR have already been developing successfully to the mutual benefit of both countries for several years now." It is recalled in this connection that in 1975 the total value of trade between the two countries amounted to \$1.8 billion as compared with the total value of their trade amounting to \$430 million in 1970. According to the existing 5-year agreement for the 1976-80 period, the trade between the two countries in this period should amount to over \$14 billion. In the last 5 years equipment and ships accounted for 30 percent, raw materials and producer goods for 65 percent and consumer goods and agricultural and food products for 5 percent of the total commodity trade between the two countries.

Under the current 5-year agreement "the USSR has assumed the obligation of delivering to Yugoslavia coking coal, crude petroleum, natural gas and some other important raw materials and producer goods for the needs of our industry. In the same manner the Yugoslav side has assumed the obligation of delivering to the Soviet Union such important raw materials needed by its industry as bauxite, aluminum, lead, zinc, and antimony among others."

It is "a very positive" fact that the economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is being "gradually enriched by such new forms as production cooperation, specialization and credit arrangements." In this connection it is noted that under the existing agreement the value of cooperation between Yugoslavia's Crvena Zastava plants and the corresponding Soviet plants in the 1976-80 period will amount to some \$246 million.

According to the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, "the consultations between planning and foreign trade organs and organizations on the economic cooperation between the two countries for the next 5-year period are already in progress." It is also pointed out in the Chamber of Economy that "the level of organization of the Yugoslav economy in its cooperation with the USSR is satisfactory."

MIKULIC DISCUSSES MUTUAL RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY'S GYENES

LDO61440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is staying in our country as guest of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

In a friendly conversation they discussed the promotion of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations and cooperation. It was stressed that the relations between the two countries are stable and that they are developing successfully on a basis of equality and reciprocal respect. Certain differences which naturally stem from the different international position of the two countries are not an obstacle to the promotion of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations.

It was noted that the talks in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee were very open and useful for the consolidation of mutual understanding and cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP and between the two neighboring socialist countries. Both sides pointed out the usefulness of maintaining the Yugoslav-Hungarian dialog on a high political level.

Branko Mikulic spoke to his guests about the policy of economic stabilization in our country and especially about the fulfillment of the role of the League of Communists in our society.

Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, took part in the talks, and on the Hungarian side Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Department of International Relations of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Jozsef Halasz, Hungarian ambassador to the SFRY.

CAPE VERDE DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS 6 JUNE

LDO61040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1001 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG)--Minister of Defence and Security of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cape Verde Silvino Manuel da Luz, who headed his country's delegation on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces, left Yugoslavia today. The Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubcic and his associates, were at Belgrade airport to bid farewell to the visitors from friendly and non-aligned Cape Verde.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, da Luz called at some units and institutions of the Yugoslav Armed Forces and had talks with his host General Ljubcic.

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YUGOSLAVIA

TALKS WITH TUNISIAN INFORMATION MINISTER KLIBI END

LD061858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Tunisia are successfully cooperating in the information field, although possibilities for wider and more comprehensive cooperation between the two countries still exist. This was concluded during talks held today between Ismailj Bajra, chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Information, and Chedli Klibi, Tunisian minister of cultural affairs and information. It was stressed that cooperation in this field is especially well developed between the two countries' news agencies--TANJUG and TAP--radio and television studios, journalist societies, film and newsreel producers and publishers.

As members of the non-aligned countries coordinating bodies for information, the two countries closely cooperate in all matters of mutual interest in which the concurrence of their views on essential questions of developing cooperation between non-aligned countries in the field is manifested.

During the talks, views were exchanged on the results of the third meeting of the inter-governmental coordinating council for information and the activities of all members until the sixth non-aligned summit.

The two ministers assessed that the Lome (Togo) meeting was held in a productive and democratic atmosphere and that the adoption of the resolution and other documents reflected the unity of the participants and their commitment to the original criteria, principles and aims of the non-aligned movement as an independent and non-bloc factor in international relations.

The principles set in the document, the two ministers pointed out, provide a wide basis for further cooperation of non-aligned countries in the information and telecommunication fields, both at the bilateral and international levels.

UBIPARIP HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH CEMA DELEGATIONS

AU061930 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Today at Tjentiste, Gojko Ubiparip had talks with members of the CEMA delegations attending the session of CEMA's Permanent Commission for Currency and Financial Questions. Gojko Ubiparip informed his guests on Yugoslavia's economic development and on possibilities for the advancement of our country's foreign trade with the CEMA member countries.

VIETNAM'S AMBASSADOR EXPRESSES THANKS FOR AID

AU032018 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, has received in a farewell visit Nguyen Than Ha, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The ambassador expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia for its aid to his country in the further development of its production forces. He particularly stressed the importance of assistance in the professional training of Vietnam's cadres in the fields of medicine, agricultural industry and energy.

MILIKA SUNDIC ASSESSES PRESIDENT TITO'S RECENT TRIP

LD062142 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In our topical foreign policy commentary we discuss the successful completion of President Tito's visit to Algeria, Libya and Malta. Here is Milika Sundic:

President Tito's 8-day official and friendly visit to Algeria, Libya and Malta has consolidated the friendship which has existed for years between Yugoslavia and these countries. The visit represents at the same time a significant contribution to the unity and capacity for action of the nonaligned movement, particularly at the present moment when both the movement's unity and capacity for action are most needed. All three visits by President Tito and the talks which he held with the leaders of Algeria, Libya and Malta were devoted to examining topical international problems and to promoting bilateral cooperation. The identity and similarity of views found their full expression in the talks and--which is of particular importance--the unreserved adherence to the original principles of nonaligned policy was affirmed.

President Tito and his hosts--Bendjedid, Al-Qadhafi and Dom Mintoff--agreed to exert new joint and separate efforts to strengthen the nonaligned movement and to insure the successful convening of the sixth summit. Although Yugoslavia and the countries which President Tito visited function in individual conditions, there were no essential differences in the approaches to individual international problems, including the most delicate problems. On the contrary, even when discussion was held on the Middle East crisis, on the situation in Southeast Asia, the Mediterranean and on detente, nonaligned policy was exclusively the starting point. Nonaligned policy was and remains the sole orientation and there was no dilemma in this regard. President Tito, President Bendjedid, Al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, and Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff took the stand that the nonaligned movement must remain an independent political force in the world and that it must rely on its own forces in settling the discords and clashes which arise between individual countries. And the least deviation from the aforesaid principles would wreak irreparable damage upon the nonaligned movement and thereby upon peace in the world. In order to overcome the conflicts between individual nonaligned countries, which have since the fifth summit in Colombo up to today been more numerous than in any other period, it is above all essential that all member countries of the movement refrain from the use of force and the threat of force, that they respect national sovereignty and territorial integrity of others, and--if disputes and conflicts do in fact arise--that they do not rely on military alliances, for this is the greatest danger for the movement as a whole and for each member country individually. The successful completion of talks between President Tito and the Algerian, Libyan and Maltese statesmen gives full basis to the conviction that the nonaligned countries are able and willing to continue their fruitful activity directed toward strengthening peace and equal international cooperation and, as they have done throughout the existence of the non-aligned movement, to remain that force in the world which links peoples and countries in the struggle for permanent and stable peace.

VJESNIK REVIEWS 'OPEN DOOR' RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

AU032030 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 79 p 2 AU

[Djordjica Kuntic commentary: "Yugoslavia and Neighboring Countries: Seven Open Doors"]

[Text] Counting the open doors in Yugoslavia's fence along the borders with its neighbors, we can only note: We get along well, we get along better and better with each other.

Regardless of all ideological and other differences, in the main we cooperate successfully with our neighbors. Differences do not prevent cooperation if they are recognized and respected in the manner this is done by Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

An analysis of relations between Yugoslavia and the neighboring countries shows that a desire for cooperation is rather strongly present on both sides of the borders. In many instances the neighboring countries and Yugoslavia share common concerns and quite often also common appraisals, such as those about security in Europe, the Balkans, the Mediterranean.... True, similar appraisals do not necessarily always mean also an understanding but, precisely in accordance with this country's foreign policy, they do facilitate agreements. Recently the SFRY Presidency, too, pointed out that good results have been achieved in cooperation with neighboring countries.

Yugoslavia and Italy--a Model

Yugoslavia and Italy are singled out as an example, very nearly as a model which could be followed everywhere in Europe. Italy, too, is satisfied with the relations with Yugoslavia and especially with the fact that its eastern neighbor is as it is: independent and nonaligned. This does not mean that the diplomats of the two countries have no work. Their work is provided, among other things, by the fishing agreement, the advancement of the position of minorities, the industrial zone, the return of some cultural goods. But the Osimo agreements, in which both countries can take pride, enable them to reach agreements in their mutual interest.

In the recent period the development of Yugoslav-Austrian relations has improved. There are many meeting points between the two countries, one of them being the fact that, according to both, the areas in which no such meeting points exist should be discussed. Preparations are also in progress for meetings between the Yugoslav and Austrian politicians. There are many things that they can discuss. The [Austrian] State Treaty is still not being implemented in the way it should be. The Burgenland Croats and the Carinthian Slovenes are loyal Austrians, but this fact is of no great help to them as regards a complete fulfillment of their national minority rights, a fact which also burdens the relations between the two countries. A greater national tolerance in Burgenland and Carinthia would certainly be only beneficial for good-neighborly cooperation.

Cooperation with Hungary is good especially in the cultural-educational field. However, of the 120,000 members of our nationalities there, only 4,000 are attending schools with instruction in their mother tongue. Our neighbors have found the position of the Hungarians in Yugoslavia satisfactory so far. Nevertheless, the position of members of our nationalities there is also improving and is not disrupting good relations between the two countries.

Romania--The Greatest Number of Close Views

Among all its neighbors it is with Romania that Yugoslavia shares the greatest number of close views in the appraisals of the most important international topics, and thus it is, among other things, also because of this that Yugoslavia's relations with Romania are very good. The two countries share identical appraisals of European security, the need to respect sovereignty, the need to solve disputes peacefully and through negotiations, the need to establish a new international economic system and so forth. Romania particularly values the nonaligned policy. Economic relations are lagging to a certain extent, but there is a desire to do more also in this respect.

Leaving Yugoslavia recently, Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis pointed out with satisfaction that he considered his visit very successful. [paragraph continues]

The relations between Yugoslavia and Greece have been constantly improving since the fall of the military regime. Commodity trade is improving and industrial production cooperation is stimulated through joint ventures and so forth. Greece emphasizes that it wants to have even better relations in all fields, and Yugoslavia accepts this with satisfaction because in this way it will be easier to smooth out certain lagging political wrinkles, that is, for instance, to advance the position of members of our nationalities [in Greece], to abolish visas for Yugoslavs traveling to Greece and so forth.

Albania, too, is showing more and more good will for cooperation with Yugoslavia. It has accepted certain Yugoslav proposals which were first made several years ago. Since last year the commodity trade between the two countries has increased 40 percent, and Albania is more willing to discuss cooperation with Yugoslavia primarily in the economic, cultural and scientific fields. And on the other hand, in the same way as Yugoslavia, Albania, too, continues to be independent and to stay outside blocs.

It is only with Bulgaria, which persistently continues to deny the very existence of the Macedonian nationality there, contrary to the claims made in its own documents in the recent past, that our relations as a whole are not improving despite all cooperation in some fields. However, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria do cooperate in many other fields: border traffic is growing and so are economic relations. Delegations are meeting. Thus, despite all the burdens of the present and those inherited from the past, the "Memoirs," claims and interviews among the Bulgarian public, Yugoslavia will follow its own policy of comprehensive cooperation in all those fields where this is realistically possible.

Yugoslavia believes in a principled and consistent manner that the national minorities can and must represent a link of friendship and understanding between the neighboring countries. If the relations between the neighbors are good, then the positions of the nationalities can also be improved. And to insure that they will be improved, they must be developed as a whole.

ASSEMBLY COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES NOTED

AU062028 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Dusan Mitic report]

[Text] Today the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of Yugoslavia's Assembly held a joint session. Following a report by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, the two chambers continued their work at separate sessions. The Chamber of Republics and Provinces discussed the implementation of the accord on the agroindustrial complex, and the Federal Chamber, among other things, discussed the system of commodity reserves. Both chambers adopted the conclusions on Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with developing countries and on the implementation of the economic decisions of the fifth conference of the heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries in Colombo. Dusan Mitic reports on the main emphasis of these conclusions:

It was concluded that the policy of development of cooperation with developing countries and the appropriate measures for its implementation must be consistently incorporated in the planning of our development and our foreign economic cooperation within the next medium-term and long-term plans. What is needed for strengthening the economic relations and stimulating the long-term cooperation with developing countries are production, technological, business and technical cooperation, joint ventures, formation of mixed enterprises, engagement of joint enterprises in public ownership, the formation of multinational enterprises for production, trade and so forth.

The transfer of technology, the construction of complete projects, the marketing of their products and the training of cadres are also requested in this connection. It is necessary to reach agreements on these and other similar questions with the individual countries concerned.

The conclusions also emphasize that it is necessary to create a greater stability and better balance in the commodity trade with developing countries, primarily through longer-term trade arrangements. The adopted conclusions, among other things, make it incumbent upon the competent organs in the country to supplement their programs to insure a more effective realization of economic cooperation with developing countries.

GRLICKOV DISCUSSES NONALINEMENT WITH TANJUG EDITORS

AU032021 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] TANJUG--Yesterday Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held a discussion with TANJUG editors about international questions with special reference to the currently important questions of the nonaligned movement. The workers and communist movement was also discussed.

PRESIDENCY MEETS IN BELGRADE, APPOINTS NEW GENERAL SECRETARY

AU061620 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The Presidency of Yugoslavia has held a session in Belgrade which was presided over by President [as heard] Lazar Kolisevski. The highest representatives of the federation participated in the work of the session. The Presidency acquainted itself with the reports on the negotiations for the conclusion of a new agreement between the EEC and our country.

At its session the Presidency also adopted decisions on the election of the presidents and members of the commissions of Yugoslavia's Presidency for organizational questions, for pardons, for decorations and for appeals and grievances.

Ivan Dolnicar was appointed general secretary of Yugoslavia's Presidency. The Presidency also discussed other questions within its competence.

BRANKO MIKULIC ADDRESSES STUDENTS IN NOVI SAD

LD062324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in Novi Sad today to students of the political school of the Vojvodina League of Communists on the realization of the League of Communists' role in present-day conditions.

Branko Mikulic laid particular stress on the significance of the League of Communists' constant preparation for ideopolitical activity in the entire system of socialist self-management and especially in associated labor and the delegate system. He stressed that this could be most successfully achieved through the League of Communists' concrete struggle for the realization of the tasks defined at the 11th congress of the LCY.

Branko Mikulic's speech was heard by nearly 400 students of the political school of the Vojvodina League of Communists who have recently completed 1-year ideopolitical training and Marxist education in the school.

The school was attended by 442 students in 13 intermunicipal and one municipal sections of the political school of the Vojvodina League of Communists organized in Sombor, Subotica, Kikinda, Zrenjanin, Vrsac, Pancevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Novi Sad, Backa Palanka, Becej and Vrbas. In two sections students were trained in Hungarian.

DEFENSE SECRETARY NIKOLA LJUBICIC VISITS PIROT

LDO62311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pirot--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, visited Pirot today with a group of army leaders. The federal secretary was welcomed by Lt Col Gen Aleksandar Janic, commander of the Nis military district; Desimir Petrovic, president of the Pirot Municipal Assembly, and other sociopolitical workers of the municipality.

During his stay in Pirot General Ljubicic inspected the units housed in the "Radoje Vujosevic-Risto" barracks, where he watched training and looked into the working and living conditions of men and officers.

HERLJEVIC VISITS ALBANIAN COMMUNE IN MACEDONIA

AU032019 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Debar--Yesterday in Debar, Franjo Herljevic, member of the LCY Central Committee, held talks with leaders of the city's sociopolitical organizations and assembly about the development of this commune, the inhabitants of which are mainly of Albanian nationality. Together with Femi Muca, executive secretary in the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, and Mirko Bunevski, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, Herljevic attended a session of the communal conference of the League of Communists which appraised positively the development and advancement of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

DJURANOVIC NOTES UNFAVORABLE TRENDS IN COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

LDO61600 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 6, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia has been developing at a very fast pace over the past three years, with its gross product in the economy increasing by the average 6 per cent, investments 9.5 per cent, and the standard of living 6.4 per cent a year. The number of new jobs created in the period totalled 630,000, whereas the number of workers employed was by almost one third higher exceeding 900,000.

Setting forth these data in a report on the implementation of the country's medium-term development plan which was presented at today's session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic stated that Yugoslavia is near the top of the European and world ladders as far as the pace of development is concerned.

Djuranovic added, however, that this fast pace of development was also accompanied by some unfavorable trends and economic problems. In particular, he noted the large volume of all forms of consumption at home, increase in Yugoslavia's trade deficit, new strengthening of inflation, dissatisfaction with the attained productivity of labour level, and slow changes in the country's economic structure towards substituting the now imported raw materials and semi-manufactures with corresponding products from domestic sources.

The fast development has also been accompanied with increased economic instability, the Yugoslav premier warned, because development programmes and plans have in part been above the actual material possibilities of society. A very extensive front of investments has been opened. But, Djuranovic said, the sources of the funds counted with have proved inadequate for financing such large investment plans.

That is why more additional capital than originally planned has been raised abroad. The amount of this additional capital from foreign sources was estimated at 11.5 billion dollars for the whole of the five-year period covered by the current medium-term development plan. However, the debt quota is expected to be all but fulfilled by the end of this year, i.e. one year before schedule. Implementation of the economic stabilization policy remains the crucial task of Yugoslavia's development this year and in years ahead, Djuranovic underlined. The measures taken to curb all forms of internal consumption are already yielding [the] first positive results.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESS COUNCIL MEETS

LD060820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--As part of the preparation of the material for the next session of the SAWP Federal Conference, the Press Council of the top forum of the SAWPY discussed in Belgrade today topical issues in the sphere of information activity and the tasks of the organization in this sphere. Along with the general assessment about most of the information media having overcome earlier weaknesses in recent times and about their dealing more and more with the issues which are of vital interest to the working people, the participants in the session pointed out the need for continuous involvement in the process of eliminating shortcomings which detract from the value of final results.

Reference was made to insufficient cadre ability of editorial boards and to the inappropriate linking of information media with educational institutions which prepare cadres for this activity. It was also said that there are accumulated economic problems owing to which, among other things, the tendency of the "flight" of journalistic cadres to other activities is becoming obvious. The passive attitude of many founders of public printed media, after they have set their publications in operation, was also criticized: They leave them to cope by themselves with the laws of the market, and this, as said, often leads editors into a position in which they behave as managers whose greatest concern is to insure funds for their personal incomes and not to edit the paper.

For the third time in the past 2 years, the Press Council today also discussed the problems of accessibility and of the method of organization of the press sales' network. The most general impression on the basis of a lively discussion held on this was that till now what has been done is the least of that on which there was the greatest insistence 2 years ago: to expend the aspects of disseminating the press, to resolve the sales' mechanism in a unified manner for all printed media and to organize the entire business as rationally as possible, and this means as cheaply as possible for the papers.

KOSOVO SAWP PRESIDENT PROPOSES 1-YEAR MANDATE FOR CHAIRMAN

LD061108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Pristina--The Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo established at its session today the basic directions of activity of the Socialist Alliance of this province in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on the further promotion of collective work and responsibility.

The document on this has been sent to public debate with the provision that, following the summing up of the debate, relevant amendments and supplements to the statute will be determined and thus organizational preconditions for the practical realization of Comrade Tito's initiative before the year is out will be created. According to the present proposal, in which several alternatives are given for individual solutions, in municipal and local organizations instead of executive committees presidiums such as politico-executive organs would be elected. The provincial conference too would have a presidium--with fewer members than at present--with a president or chairman with a 1-year mandate. It is believed that, among other things, a clear stand should be adopted about one person being able to be elected as president or chairman only once in the course of the organ's 4-year mandate. This would certainly prevent the phenomenon of a small number of cadres continually assuming the office of the president or chairman.

SERBIAN SOCIALIST YOUTH FEDERATION ADOPTS 1-YEAR PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE

LD061110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Serbian Federation of Socialist Youth (SSO) adopted at today's session a program of activity of youth organizations in Serbia for the organization and development of collective work and responsibility, and the introduction of the 1-year mandate for presidents. At the same time confirmation was given to the draft amendments and addendums to the Serbian SSO statute, which, after public debate, should be adopted by the Republican Conference of the SSO before the end of this month. The 1-year mandate for presidents and chairmen will be introduced in the Serbian SSO from the basic organization up the Republic Conference. The secretaries of conference presidiums, the secretaries of executive organs of social organizations with collective members of the SSO, and commanders of work actions will all have a 1-year mandate. The mandate of organs and bodies in the youth organization remains a 2-year one as to date. The new presidiums which, as politico-executive organs, will have considerably fewer members and also the presidents and chairmen with a 1-year mandate will be elected in the autumn in basic and municipal organizations, and then in intercommunal organizations. Finally, in November a new presidium of the Republican Conference of the SSO, and a president with a 1-year mandate will be elected.

GENERAL DISCUSSES HISTORY, ORGANIZATION OF SECURITY SERVICE

AU011410 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2076 10 May 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Interview with Col Gen Branislav Joksovic, chief of the Security Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, granted to Col Dusan Jankovic, NARODNA ARMIJA chief and responsible editor, and Maj Vlada Ristic, editor, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the security service--place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] The Security Service has played an exceptionally important role in the building of the armed forces and their development. At the same time the service itself has been built and modernized, so that it can now successfully carry out any task in the security field. Which are the most important dates in its history?

[Answer] Speaking about the dates in the history of the Security Service of our armed forces, even in connection with the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its formation, it is impossible to forget the precious experiences of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] in protecting its own organizations and cadres from police persecution, spies, traitors and provocateurs in the course of its underground work between the two world wars.

This experience was comprehensively used in the struggle against the occupiers and domestic traitors and their intelligence services. The organizational forms of the intelligence and security organs in the several places, as well as in partisan detachments and other units, varied, but the tasks these organs carried out under the leadership of the CPY and which had a mass support among the people, underground workers, fighters and leaders of partisan units, were the same.

The formation of the Department for the Protection of the People (OZN) by the decree of Comrade Tito, supreme commander of the National Liberation Army and partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, of 13 May 1944, in addition to sanctioning the experiences gained up to that time, constituted the most important date in the history of the Security Service. A uniform organization was created at that time to combat the collaborators with the occupiers, war criminals, spies, diversionists and bandits appearing in the liberated and semiliberated territories.

Along with the setting up of OZN, the Corps of National Defense of Yugoslavia (KNOJ) was formed, and it liquidated the bandit groups in the field, undertook searches for fugitives and protected rear institutions and important buildings. After the liberation it protected the border and destroyed diversionist-terrorist and espionage groups, whose infiltration into our country was organized by reactionary circles that did not reconcile themselves to the existence, building and development of socialist and independent Yugoslavia.

OZN and KNOJ honorably performed the task entrusted to them by the party and Comrade Tito. Thousands of renegades, war criminals, spies and diversionists met their just punishment. Many members of OZN and KNOJ gave their lives in the performance of this task, and today, celebrating this jubilee, we remember them with respect.

In the development of the service, 1946 is also an important year: In that year, the Administration for State Security (within the Internal Affairs Ministry) and the Counterintelligence Service (KOS) in the Yugoslav People's Army were formed out of OZN, which until then had been the sole organization for the whole SFRY. The Counterintelligence Service of the Yugoslav People's Army, in cooperation with other intelligence-security organizations and services under the leadership and control of the LCY, supported by the mass basis of the military and leading personnel, members of the CPY and and SKOJ [Union of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia], successfully resisted all the assaults of the enemy directed against the Yugoslav People's Army. The struggle against the remnants of the old class structures, as well as against Cominformism and Djilasism, occupies a special place in this respect.

An important year is also 1955, when KOS was reorganized into the Security Service of the Yugoslav People's Army, which has retained its function and the essential merits of its organization until the present time. With this reorganization, the Security Service retained counterintelligence as its basic function, but its tasks expanded to include participation in taking measures of security and protection of military units and buildings. An especially important task is to organize and to a great extent carry out the training and education on security. Security organs officers became assistants to the commanders to whom they are directly subordinated; organs of command and all Yugoslav People's Army personnel were made responsible for security within their duties, rights and powers, and commanders and commanding officers became responsible for the security of their units in general. The LCY organization and its leaderships have kept constantly vigilant on security affairs and have directed in that direction the ideopolitical activities of the members and the organizations of the LCY.... At the same time units of military police were set up, which have powers within the armed forces similar to the powers of public security organs among civilians.

[Question] Comrade General, can you say something about the organization and readiness of the Yugoslav Armed Forces to carry out the tasks concerning security and self-protection?

[Answer] In implementing and the functioning of self-protection in the armed forces, on the basis of the SFRY constitution and LCY documents, results have been achieved which are a good basis for a constant training of the armed forces for self-protection. The armed forces personnel are trained to recognize the methods and aims of activities of the exterior and interior enemies, although these try to cover up their activities through their perfidious work and indirect approach, as well as in other ways.

The 13th and 27th sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and especially the 11th LCY Congress appraised the work of the security services positively, including those in the armed forces, and gave them support and encouragement for an even more direct and mass training of the basic factors of social self-protection and for the creation of conditions for their more active involvement in the organizing and functioning of armed forces self-protection. The overall activities in the organizing and functioning of security and self-protection in the armed forces is directed toward the realization of precisely these positions and initiatives, for they are an expression of the situation, opportunities, needs and the relations given in them. Such a situation as regards security and self-protection in the armed forces is the result of activities of a number of various measures which are constantly being improved and adjusted to the needs of the armed forces in general and of each unit and institution in particular.

Particular Attention Is Paid to the Constant Strengthening of Security of Commands and Units

The normative regulating of practically all the questions in the field of security and self-protection of the armed forces on the basis of the SFRY constitution, the national defense law and other acts and regulations, up to a concrete elaboration of the security and self-protection measures and duties and responsibilities of officers in the commands, institutions, staffs and units, is important.

The political and legal regulation of security and self-protection questions in the armed forces confirms the attained level of training of the armed forces in general and of all personnel and opens up directions for the further development of security and self-protection, the ultimate aim of which is the creation of conditions for the working of the commands, LCY and Yugoslav socialist youth federation organizations, and all the armed forces personnel in which the essential things are the consciousness, self-initiative and the feeling that the overall combat readiness of the armed forces is increased through the development of vigilance, responsibility and a consistent implementation of the given security measures.

The development of vigilance, security and self-protection as a factor of combat readiness and their linking with all-people's defense and social self-protection as a singular system of social prevention and deterrence from aggression against our country, has a mobilizing role and is the only alternative to the dangers threatening the security and defense of our socialist self-managing and nonaligned community. This also is the starting point for its internal firmness, position and prestige in the world.

Special attention is paid to a constant strengthening of the security of the commands, units and buildings which are particularly important for the defense of the country. This is achieved through the development of physical, technical and security protection and through taking other measures of self-protection. Therefore, the development of responsibility of all the subjects of self-protection for a greater efficiency in implementing their rights and duties in the field of security and self-protection, the encouragement of initiative and of the activities increasing the combat readiness and ideopolitical unity and developing the political and security reflexes, and a correct and timely reaction to any hostile act are the most important fields of activity of the commands, the LCY and the military collectives in the development of self-protection as a form of activity and behavior of all parts of the armed forces according to the concepts of all-people's defense.

[Question] Our country is the target of some forces that, obviously, are disturbed by its self-managing socialist development and nonalignment...

[Answer] It is known that some circles abroad do not like such a Yugoslavia and they are disturbed by its role and influence in the world, especially among the countries belonging to the nonaligned movement. Therefore they wish for its instability. In times of a tense military-political situation in the world--such as at present--they are active in a psychological-propaganda sense and exert pressure on our country so as to undermine its internal unity, causing confusion and doubt in our own forces and in the defense ability of our society.

Intelligence and other aspects of subversive activities of foreign intelligence services, extremist emigres and small groups and individuals in the ranks of the internal enemy are also in the service of the said pressures. Within the present military-political situation, the basic processes in our country are not only subjected to intelligence examinations and evaluations from the viewpoint of the interests of certain reactionary circles in the world, but attempts are also made to exert a negative influence on these processes.

Some foreign intelligence services carefully examine our defense preparations, especially the combat readiness and the moral-political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army and its role in society. They use legal and illegal methods, beginning with the reconnaissance of military and other important projects and ranging from the collection of data and spreading of hostile propaganda to attempts of direct negative and hostile influence at our citizens and at army personnel. They belittle our successes, exaggerate the difficulties, stress the advantages of their solutions and their technical superiority and attack our self-managing socialist system trying to sow doubt about the correctness of our foreign and internal policies.

In these varied intelligence and subversive activities, members of the extremist part of our emigres appear in addition to some foreign intelligence services. The extremist emigres as an element of the most reactionary forces in the world have always been directed toward terrorist and diversionist activities against our country and its representatives, and they particularly increased these activities in some periods. Now they are taking measures for strengthening and uniting their organization within the several national groups and beyond, and for gaining support among our passport holders staying abroad, as well as for establishing contacts with individuals from the ranks of the internal enemy. They also cause the distribution of propaganda materials and other illegal activities abroad and across our border, and are very active in developing political intelligence speculations designed to cause dissent and the undermining of our social system.

Enemy's Activities Have No Influence on Our Armed Forces

The present tense military-political situation in the world has also induced some small groups and individuals from the ranks of the internal enemy to increase their activities, in collusion with certain foreign circles and the extremist emigres, in the direction of undermining the constitutional system of the SFRY and to attempt to establish contacts with each other for the sake of finding a common platform and legalizing their activities.

[Question] Are the activities of the reactionary circles and all those who do not like Yugoslavia as it is felt by our armed forces?

[Answer] The activities of external and internal enemies have no significant influence on the personnel of our armed forces. This is also confirmed by the fact that we have not experienced any unpleasant surprises. All the attempts to denigrate our socialist self-managing development and the principled nonaligned foreign policy cause indignation among the armed forces personnel, and they become even more convinced of the correctness of the road we are taking. [paragraph continues]

It is a fact that these circles do not understand the strength of our society, of our unity and of the firmness and determination of all our peoples and nationalities to continue to defend the socialist self-managing system and the nonaligned and independent position and policy of the SFRY. Continuous actions by the security service and its organs and all the other factors in the armed forces and society as a whole constantly reduce the scope for hostile and other wrecking activities, and the armed forces personnel are being engaged in a more and more organized and active fashion in the realization of self-protection.

Bearing in mind that the struggle against the activities of the internal and external enemies is a matter for all the factors of self-protection in the armed forces, we have on this basis constantly encouraged a quicker solving of key questions in the field of security and self-protection in the armed forces, being aware that this is the only way we can successfully oppose them.

The commands and other factors of security and self-protection in the armed forces constantly follow and study enemy activities directed against our country and our armed forces, and they take timely comprehensive self-protection measures. At the same time they are improving and training in a professional and ideological-political sense for an organized opposition to all who in any way even try to threaten our security.

[Question] The security organs now have numerous new tasks, too, because it is understandable that the security of the army is growing more important every day. Please assess their present activities in the Yugoslav People's Army.

[Answer] We attach the greatest importance to the security and self-protection training and education of the armed forces personnel. A high professional military and ideological-political training of the security organs and the military police contributes to a successful resistance to the intelligence, subversive and other hostile activities. By the professional improvement of the security organs and the military police we are creating cadres who are capable of successfully resisting all aspects of activities of the external and internal enemies and who make more and more use of modern technology in their work. The teaching plans and schooling and training programs have been prepared in keeping with this. And in addition to the theoretical knowledge which is acquired, they make possible a practical training in knowing and applying the most modern technical means in the struggle against any hostile activities.

In carrying out the tasks in their sphere, our security services and organs are confronting the intelligence and security systems of the national and bloc organizations which have much experience, numerous and expert cadres, highly developed special technology and unlimited finances. In such a relationship of forces and orientation of some intelligence services, the basic precondition for the protection of our country and armed forces from their activities is--in addition to the further socialization of the security functions and the development of social self-protection and an efficient work of every security service and organ--an organized and planned cooperation between the security services and organs in our country. It rests above all on a full mutual trust and understanding and on coordination of actions and measures.

A High Level of Training of Security Organs and Military Police

Within the general development and modernization of the armed forces, the building of the military police and its equipping with modern technical and combat means continues successfully. The military police are an important factor of security and self-protection of the armed forces. Its role both in peace and in a possible war is irreplaceable in guarding commands, important military buildings and personalities, in the search for wanted or missing persons [poterno-potrazna sluzba] as well as in insuring order and regulating and controlling traffic. [paragraph continues]

However, its most important role is that it is organized, equipped and trained to deal with diversionist-terrorist groups, which in the recent past were quite frequently sent to our country by foreign intelligence services and the extremist Yugoslav emigres.

In addition to its tasks in the field of security, protection and investigation of criminal acts and their perpetrators within the province of military courts, the military police are organized, equipped and trained for antidiversionist and technical protection within the general measures of protection of military buildings and certain military officers. This is an important quality in updating the physical protection of all the values that are the target of hostile diversionist-terrorist work.

We are witnessing a dizzying rise in the increase of the number of vehicles in our country and on our roads. Military units are also supplied more and more with various machines and vehicles. Military transport is constantly developing, and the driving conditions in public traffic are more and more complicated. Therefore, the safety of military road traffic, which is achieved by traffic control on public roads, exercise areas and military training grounds, is a very important task of military police and directly affects the reduction of traffic accidents and the protection of human life and material goods. In a war, road traffic could not even be thought of without the regulative role of military police units.

A suitable moral-political and professional training of military police units, confirmed at numerous exercises and other tests last year, guarantees the readiness of our military police for the fulfillment of all the tasks allotted to them. However, what is good today may not be so tomorrow. Therefore, efforts must be invested in the future, too, to modernize and constantly improve the military police units, ranging from modern organizational formation and cadre solutions, the building and increasing of their combat readiness up to equipping them with special police equipment and other modern combat means.

NIN DISCUSSES HOSTILE ACTIVITIES, NEED FOR SELF-PROTECTION

AU031740 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1479 13 May 79 pp 4-5 AU

[Stevan Niksic article: "To Create and To Defend"]

[Excerpt] Three thousand good selected men have lost their lives in protecting our peaceful days and our security. In the course of the past 2 years alone, fascist emigres have killed six and wounded four of our citizens and emigres and carried out 47 diversionist-terrorist acts and 30 anti-Yugoslav provocations. Although they are politically compromised, they doggedly try to create a joint platform for subversive activities against the SFRY, carry out various forms of anti-Yugoslav activities and try to form bases in our country. Fascist emigres have been foiled in their intentions of carrying out diversionist-terrorist actions in our country. However, as is known, they have carried out several murders, attacks and extortions of our citizens abroad, and set off fires and explosive devices in diplomatic-consular and other Yugoslav missions.

The overall activities of our country in the international field and its increased prestige in the world have had a considerable influence so that the terrorist part of the hostile emigres is losing more and more its positions in some countries. However, it is no secret that forces still exist in the world that support the fascist emigres and sometimes openly appear as their protectors. In contrast to this, Yugoslavia, in keeping with its well-known principled position, has resolutely prevented any attempt by international terrorists to find shelter on its territory and to organize or carry out terrorist actions against other countries.

Although the scope for the activities of Cominformist emigres has been much narrowed, they also attempt to organize themselves again and to continue their anti-Yugoslav activities, trying to recruit adherents in our country and to develop new forms and methods of activity. Furthermore, Yugoslavia continues to be subjected to subversive-propaganda activities of some foreign aggressive circles who launch campaigns at times of important events in the world or in our country.

The respective services note continuous activities of several foreign intelligence agencies, which again are more strongly manifested in complex and tense international situations. Through various forms of intelligence and subversive activities they try to obtain reports of a political, economic and military nature and to develop other activities in order to attain their strategic aims. A report was published recently which says that "a number" of intelligence points has been discovered and several intelligence officers and agents identified. In the course of the past 2 years alone, 11 citizens of our country and foreigners were sentenced for espionage and other subversive activities. Several of them have been "asked" politely to leave our country or have been summarily sentenced for collecting intelligence data and for other hostile activities.

Finally, it is also well known that political actions of the LCY and other organized socialist forces of society, as well as measures by security organs and services, have prevented organized activities of internal enemies. There have been attempts by small nationalist, clerical, Cominformist and anarcho-liberal groups to organize themselves illegally and to operate in collusion with fascist or Cominformist emigres and certain circles abroad.

This is not all, by far. But for the sake of justice, it is not superfluous to recall at least a part of what is done by the people whose basic duty is to protect. It would be in vain to believe that a happier, better and more humane community of free people could be created unless it is at the same time capable of defending and protecting itself.

BRIEFS

LCY ASSISTANCE TO FRELIMO--Maputo, May 25 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Ambassador to Mozambique Zeljko Jeglic has presented to representatives of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) Central Committee financial assistance extended by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to FRELIMO through the Fund of Solidarity with Non-Aligned and Developing-Countries. The LCY assistance comes in response to an appeal by the FRELIMO Central Committee for aid to alleviate the consequences of bombardments and terrorist attacks undertaken by the Rhodesian racist regime on the territory of friendly and non-aligned Mozambique. Responding to the appeal with full understanding and readiness, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia expresses solidarity with the people and party of Mozambique who continue, with great sacrifices and courage, to assist and support the liberation movement and people of Zimbabwe in their struggle against racism and for national liberation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 25 May 79 LD]

COOPERATION WITH SOMALIA--Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG)--Vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski today received minister of culture and higher education of Somalia Ahmad Ashkir Botan. The Somali minister handed to Kolisevski a message from President Said Barre for President Tito. Kolisevski and Botan exchanged opinions on bilateral Yugoslav-Somali relations and other questions of mutual interest. The Somali minister today signed an agreement on scientific, educational and cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and Somalia. For Yugoslavia, the agreement was signed by member of the Federal Executive Council Vuko Dragasevic. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 23 May 79 LD]